

D.S.

Muse, Battaile

Papers, 1726-1891

Marsh Farm, Berkeley County, Virginia

^{7SC}
~~Gab. 22~~

GUIDE

6838 items

80 items, 9-25-

Transf. 7-12-61, 1 item 44

From Misc. File

Added 9-27-62 1 item

Muse, Battaile

A box list for this collection is in
the Inventory File drawer.

MUSE, Battaile. Letters & Papers, 1726-1891
Marsh Farm, Berkely County, Virginia.
6,918 pieces. Sketch.

From one standpoint Battaile Muse constitutes the connecting link of this collection, but in a more fundamental sense of word, the central theme is to be found in the desertion of wornout tidewater farms by Virginia planters for the more fertile areas west of the Blue Ridge notably in Loudon, Fauquier, Frederick and Berkeley counties. Muse served as agent for several absentee landowners [redacted] who strove to bolster

MUSE, Battaile.

Sketch.

[21]

their incomes through the operations of overseer and slaves placed on their holdings in the upper counties.

Little knowledge concerning Muse's personal life seems available. He was the son of Colonel George A. Muse of Caroline County, Va. and was one among several children including; George Muse, Jr. who served in the Continental Army; a daughter, Jean, who married a Morton; another daughter who married a Shropshire and lived in Caroline County, Va.; a daughter Caroline, who married William Gregory and lived in or near

MUSE, Battaile

Sketch [3]

Bardstown, Ky. Battaile Muse was married in the latter part of 1784 or early in the following year to Margaret Tate, undoubtedly the sister of the renowned Magnus Tate of Berkely County. Of this union at least five children were born; Battaile, Jr.; George A., Sally, Peggy, and Magnus. Battaile Muse died in March or April, 1803, at Marsh Farm, his home, which was located in that part of Berkeley County which fell in Jefferson County at its formation in 1801.

Battaile Muse served in 1774 and 1775 as agent and overseer for the father of Warner Lewis in Gloucester County, Va., which position very

MUSE, Battaile

Sketch [4]

Likely constituted work at Severn Hall in Gloucester County, Va. In January 1776 Battaile Muse established headquarters in Berkely County Va., to serve as manager for the estates of James and John Francis Mercer. Muse and the Mercers maintained connections at least until 1783. James Mercer wrote many letters to Muse, usually about details of planting and the treatment of slaves. In his letters Mercer often urged that the overseers be required to treat the slaves humanely. Mercer occasionally mentioned the progress of the Revolutionary War, the arrival of the British, his departure to Philadelphia

to attend meetings of the Continental Congress and many other events of the period. His letters were written from his home in Fredericksburg, Va., and were, usually concerned with agricultural problems, including the prices of various commodities. Mercer's correspondence with Muse, the most extensive of the collection, continued from 1776 until 1783. Numerous letters of the same nature were also written to Muse by John Francis Mercer, brother of James. The estate of the Mercers was located chiefly in Fauquier County.

MUSE, Battaile

Sketch [6]

While working for the Mercers, Muse acted as agent for Hugh Nelson who also owned extensive acres in the general vicinity of Muse's home. Apparently Muse's connection with Hugh Nelson, judging by the letters of this collection, endured for two years, 1778-1779. There are a number of Nelson's letters in the collection which usually concern the sale of farm products.

From 1784 to 1792 Muse served as George Washington's agent to collect overdue rents from tenants in Frederick and Fauquier. These papers show that it was very difficult for

Washington's tenants to pay in 1786 because of bad roads and general poverty. Muse wrote that "The Fauquier Tenants are too Poore to Pay up Fully this year." The collection contains several Washington signatures chiefly on receipts; several of documents signed "Geo. Washington," however, are the papers of Major George Washington, rather than the immortal George. The collection contains numerous receipts and letters of Tobias Lear when acting as secretary for George Washington. There is frequent mention of Washington's affairs throughout the collection.

Perhaps the business which Muse conducted for the Fairfax estate produced the greatest bulk of the correspondence in this collection. Muse's connection with the Fairfax family began in 1781 at the death of Craven Peyton, collector of rents for George William Fairfax. Lord Thomas Fairfax died in 1781 and George William Fairfax in 1787. In 1792 Muse was given even greater power of conduct over the Fairfax estate by Wilson Miles Cary, the executor of the estate and ~~the~~ of Sally (Cary) Fairfax, who was the widow of George William Fairfax. Muse lived on George William Fairfax's estate in Berkeley

MUSE, Battaille

Sketch [9]

County in 1783 and apparently continued to do so until his marriage. After Muse began devoting the greatest part of his time to his own affairs he remained in close contact with Ferdinando Fairfax of Shannon Hill, Berkeley County, Va. and to some extent, with Thomas Fairfax (1761-1846) of Ash Grove, Fairfax County, Va..

Ferdinadno and Thomas Fairfax, two of the many children of the Rev. Brayn Fairfax (1736-1802), engaged in farming for a livelihood and, judging from the numerous letters of Ferdinando Fairfax, he doubtless experienced many hardships in supporting his dependents.

MUSE, Battaille

Sketch [10]

Muse also served as manager for estates owned by Benjamin Ogle and John Hatley Norton, the latter being an important merchant of Yorktown and Winchester. Norton married first Sarah Nicholas, the daughter of Robert Carter Nicholas. It will be noted that, apparently, the only printed reference to Battaille Muse is to be found in a letter to John Hatley Norton (July 26, 1789) in Frances Norton Mason, John Norton & Sons: Merchants of London and Virginia (Richmond, 1937) pp. 486-487.

MUSE, Battaile

Sketch [11]

As a whole the collection contains little that does not refer to the business transactions of Muse or the people for whom he worked. There are countless references to the cultivation, prices and sale of hemp, tobacco, wheat, flour sheep, and cows. Especially are the references to the prices and sale of these staples interesting during the period of the Revolutionary War. In general the sale of wheat and flour from the estates of Frederick, Loudon¹⁴, Fauquier, and Berkeley counties loom largest in the collection.

MUSE, Battaille

Sketch [12]

It might be mentioned that the collection contains several letters from John Lewis Gervais, a member of Continental Congress from South Carolina, concerning the sale of a barrel of indigo which Gervais brought to Fredericksburg for Muse to sell in Frederick County.

Of the total number of pieces in the collection, only 1395 are letters; the remainder is composed of receipts, bills, etc. In reality the collection covers the years from 1776 to 1806 although the set contains four items, dated 1847 and 1848, by or to Joseph E. N. Lewis and M.M. Lewis concerning a dispute in the faculty

MUSE, Battaile

Sketch [13]

of the College of William and Mary. One other item, dated 1891, was written by H.L.D. Lewis [probably Henry Llewellyn Daingerfield Lewis] [a son of Lorenzo Lewis who was in turn the son of Nellie Curtis and Lawrence Lewis] from Audley [Berryville, Va.]. The collection, however, actually ends with the year 1803. There are also a few receipts and deeds as early as 1739.

The eighty pieces added Sept. 25, 1944, are largely receipts and add little to the information contained in the collection.

1 item transferred from the Misc. File, 7-12-61. This letter  (June 18, 1842) from

Ralph Randolph Wormeley, British admiral, is a request for information on some family possessions which he hopes to inherit. Wormeley is the descendent of the Wormeley family which owned the estate of Rosegill, Middlesex Co., Va., in the eighteenth century. The admiral mentions several members of his family. The Muse Papers contain a number of letters from the Wormeleys.

1 item added, 9-27-62, from Prentice Price of Rogersville, Tenn., a typed copy of a letter from Hanneh (Fairfax) Washington to Battaile

Muse, Aug. 20, 1791, "Fairfield", Va., on estate business. The original of this letter is in the Thom Collection, Mt. Vernon MSS., Mt. Vernon, Virginia.

NUCMC
~~RESTRICTED~~

Muse, Benjamin

Papers, 1919-1973

Reston, Fairfax County, Virginia

2-E

747 items

2-20-75

~~*Memoranda, 1959-1964, only~~

Muse, Benjamin

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Muse, Benjamin. Papers. Reston, Virginia

The career of Benjamin Muse (b. 1898) of Virginia - politician, journalist, gentleman farmer, government official, and civil rights activist - spanned the half-century from World War I through the decade of the 1960's, and during this period, his curiosuty and community activism led him into the thick of several important developments in the history of Virginia, the South, and the nation. There is a brief

biographical sketch of Muse in Contemporary Authors (Vol. 1-4, First Revision, p. 699).

Within the collection itself, there are several items which contain basic biographical information, the three most important being the clipping of September 28, 1941, which is a feature story from the Richmond Times-Dispatch written when Muse was running for governor; an information pamphlet for Republican workers in the 1941 campaign, "Our Candidate for Governor of Virginia" (Printed Material, 1941); and Muse's unpublished

manuscript on his attitude toward the Negro (Writings & Addresses, 1959). There are also, as will be evident from the description of the collection, several autobiographical items on specific episodes in Muse's life.

Muse was born in Durham, North Carolina, on April 17, 1898, and he attended Durham High School, where he edited the school magazine and won the state debate championship. In the summer of 1914, right after his graduation from high school, he took his savings of \$400 and went via rail to Mexico for the purpose of

observing the ongoing Mexican Revolution, which he had read about. He took along his typewriter with the idea of becoming a war correspondent. The sixteen-year-old Muse did not do much writing, but he did spend several days in Monterrey, where he fell in with some henchmen of Venustiano Carranza and accompanied them to Mexico City. Here he observed with great zest Carranza's entry and formal assumption of power. In mid-September, 1914, as he had promised his father, he returned to Durham, and enrolled in

Trinity College. At Trinity he was a member of Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Hesperian Literary Society. But he was, he said later, an "erratic" student, and in his sophomore year he lost his enthusiasm for college. In late 1916, he went to Europe and then on a voyage to Capetown, South Africa. Returning to London he enlisted in the King's Royal Rifle Corps of the British Army. Muse saw action in the Third Battle of Ypres (July-September, 1917) and in the First Battle of Cambrai (November, 1917), where he was captured

by the Germans. He remained a P.O.W. until the war's end.

Upon his return to the United States, he found himself a Virginian, for his father, a widower, had remarried and moved to his wife's home in Petersburg in 1916. In 1919-1920, he attended George Washington University. Perhaps due to his knowledge of foreign languages, Muse in 1920 secured a job as a clerk in the State Department, and he remained with the U. S. Diplomatic Service until 1934, achieving steady

advancement and traveling widely. He began as third secretary of the American Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark. In 1922, he was transferred to Nicaragua, and in May of that year he played an important role in bringing a minor revolt to its end by writing the peace treaty and persuading the rebels and the Nicaraguan president's representatives to agree to terms. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes commended Muse for his handling of the crisis. Muse in later years recalled that this incident had some impact on his

political thinking - especially regarding his ideals of a strong two-party system of government and a truly representative electoral process for both Virginia and the U. S. and his fear of strong executive power.

In the fall of 1922, he was assigned to Mexico, where he was second secretary of the U.S. Embassy for two years, including the critical period of the Obregón-Huerta revolution. His next major assignment was the U. S. Embassy in Paris, where he served as second secretary from

1925 through 1928, witnessing Lindbergh's arrival and the conclusion of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. From 1928 to 1934, Muse had a series of assignments in Latin America, serving successively in Panama, Colombia, and Uruguay. He climaxed his career in the diplomatic service by accompanying Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Montevideo as counselor of the U. S. Delegation to the Seventh Pan-American Conference, which historians have since viewed as a significant event in the evolution of the Good Neighbor

Policy.

In 1925, Muse had married Beatriz de Regil, a lady from Paris whose mother was Mexican and father English. They were married at Dunedin, the Muse estate on the outskirts of Petersburg, and they subsequently had five children. When Muse quit the diplomatic service and with his family returned to Dunedin in 1934, he began to devote much effort to the estate and as time went on it became something of an experimental farm. By 1941, Dunedin was an estate of 250

acres supporting about three dozen people. Muse's goal was for Dunedin to attain complete self-sufficiency, and while he was still somewhat short of this aim in 1941, the farm was producing most of their necessities and many diverse luxuries - eighty-six major varieties of food, for example.

Soon after the return to Dunedin, Muse was elected state senator from Dinwiddie County for the legislative session of 1936, and here he was a leader in the fight for a state social

security measure. Besides promoting social security in speeches and radio addresses, Muse was a member of a joint legislative committee appointed to study how much old age assistance would cost the state. Both the governor and the committee's majority were opposed to social security due to its expense, but Muse fought for it relentlessly in the hearings and was author of the committee's minority report.

But despite his election as a Democrat and his devotion to social legislation such as old

age assistance, Muse in late 1936 took a firm stand in opposition to the re-election of President Roosevelt, a stand which seems to have based entirely on personal principle. On September 8, 1936, he publicly stated that he would not vote for F. D. R., because he feared that a continuation of the New Deal would undermine the institutions of free government. He was not opposed to social legislation, but to "suppression of human rights." "The existence, after the emergency has passed, of a fund of billions

of dollars, expendable, not upon specified items of government business, but upon such projects as the President and his agents may decree, is a perversion of democracy which has shaken our system of government to its foundation" (Printed Material: 1936, September 8). In his statement, Muse paralleled the trend toward concentration of power in the American president with the rise of the European dictators of the time. The people of these countries "were lured to subjection by ambitious leaders who used political instruments

stealthily to overpower the constitutional instruments of government." So in 1936, Muse voted for Landon. He also faced much criticism from his Democratic constituents back home in Dinwiddie County. The great majority of letters responding to his "bolt" were unfavorable, and as a result, he resigned from the senate, stood for re-election in 1937 as an independent, and was defeated. In early 1937, before the campaign proper, Muse in a series of radio addresses launched a vigorous attack on F. D. R.'s plan to pack the Supreme Court.

After his resignation in 1936, Muse became increasingly close to the Virginia Republican Party and gradually began to count some of his best friends there. In 1938, Muse made speeches for Fred McWane, Republican candidate for Congress from the fourth district, who under the circumstances ran a good race but was defeated. Muse's efforts were directed toward persuading anti-New Deal Democrats to vote Republican. All during 1938 and 1939, he worked with the Virginia Republican hierarchy attempting to build up the

party's strength and improve its image. But he did not become fully committed to the party until late 1939, when he moved to establish a paper, The Republican Survey, which would "report the activities of the Republicans throughout the State and seek to create a new sense of unity and dignity among them" (Letter: 1939, October 31). Similar to a newsletter, it would not engage in propaganda. The first issue came out in December, 1939, and Muse continued to publish it until its demise at the end of 1940.

In 1941, Muse ran for Governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket. Not surprisingly, he was defeated by a wide margin by Democratic nominee Colgate Darden. Muse's speeches reveal that he ran a restrained, dignified campaign which had as its main themes the need for a two-party system in Virginia politics and the problems behind a prosperity based on defense industries. He maintained that the Byrd machine operated so efficiently that the people really had no voice in choosing their governor. He attacked the poll

tax, the absent voters law, and other elements of the state's electoral machinery that encourage fraud. Another issue he discussed was insufficient funds for support of institutions such as prisons and schools for the deaf. He also stressed that Virginia's current prosperity was based on the demands of national defense and that planning and imaginative innovation would be necessary to maintain full employment after World War II. The solution to our economic trouble was yet to be found, he argued: "For

over ten years we have wrestled with this question: Can we in this age of machinery find useful work for all our citizens? And we have found no satisfactory answer. Only a terrible war has enabled us at last to find work for our from ten to fifteen millions of unemployed. In the midst of our problem of readjustment, that old question will come back to plague us again" (Printed Material; 1941). Muse was not upset by his defeat. Shortly after the election, he wrote to a friend, " . . . under the circumstances

existing this year, there was little that we could do in a gubernatorial race except conduct a dignified campaign in the hope of building a little prestige for the party with the press and public" (Letter: 1941, November 10).

From 1942 to 1944, Muse was in the General Staff Corps of the Army, reaching the rank of lieutenant colonel. The few pieces of correspondence in the collection from these years reveal that Muse did a lot of travelling, for the most part within the United States, probably in

connection with intelligence activities. Information about his acitivities during 1945-1949 is lacking, and perhaps he merely returned to Dunedin and farming. From 1949 to 1959, Muse broke into the world of big-time journalism as Virginia affairs columnist for the Washington Post. Sometime before 1953, Muse moved to Manassas, Virginia, in Prince William County near Washington, where he ran printing business for a time.

It must have been during his career with

the Post that Muse became interested in the struggle of the Negro for equality in American society, and he soon became an ardent supporter of racial integration and the Civil Rights Movement. In 1959 Muse accepted an important post in the Southern Regional Council. This organization of Southern white and black leaders was originally founded in 1919 as the Commission on Interracial Co-operation and was reorganized in 1944 as the Southern Regional Council. Its primary activities were research on race

relations and promotion of "interracial justice" through statements, publications, and speeches. From 1959 to 1964, Muse was director of the S. R. C.'s Leadership Project, which through conversations with Southern leaders sought to break down resistance to the Supreme Court decisions outlawing public school segregation.

During these years, he travelled all over the South for the S. R. C., talking to governors, mayors, police chiefs, other public officials, journalists, businessmen, politicians, school

officials, clergymen, student activists, and other community leaders, both black and white, in attempting to find out what these people thought about the race question and to influence them toward an acceptance of integration through peaceful, gradual means. Naturally he had varying degrees of success among both black and white, but the experience was obviously a rich one for him, making him one of the best informed people in the country on Southern racial attitudes in the turbulent era of the Civil

Rights Movement.

Muse's experiences resulted in the publication of three major books on race relations in America, well-written journalistic works which were among the earliest on the events they dealt with.

Virginia's Massive Resistance appeared in 1961 and was an account of Virginia's response to the Brown decision and the coming of integration.

Ten Years of Prelude (1964) covered the movement for integration throughout the South in the decade following the Brown decision. The

American Negro Revolution (1968) was an account of developments in race relations throughout the nation during the period 1964-1967. In addition to these works on the race question, Muse also published Tarheel Tommy Atkins (1963), a memoir on his experiences in World War I. Contributing articles to numerous periodicals and publishing several other minor works, Muse could be seen as a journalist since World War II.

Apparently his ties with the Republicans have been few since the war. He dedicated Ten Years

of Prelude to President Kennedy and served on the Kennedy-Johnson Administration's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces from 1962 to 1964. In 1967, he listed his political affiliation as "Independent" and in the mid-1960's once said that he had rarely voted Republican in recent years. Muse's career may prove instructive for students of American liberalism. Otis Graham's An Encore for Reform makes the general point that ardent turn-of-the-century "progressives" who lived on into the days of the New

Deal were often opposed to it. Muse's activities raise the question of change and continuity between New Deal liberalism and New Frontier - Great Society liberalism. A Democrat who turned against the New Deal in 1936, he was nonetheless an ardent liberal in the 1960's.

About 1967, he moved to Reston, Virginia. Reston is a city that was planned from scratch in the mid-1960's, the goal being to create an ordered, self contained metropolis where its citizenry - made up of people of various races,

ethnic backgrounds, and economic levels - will live and work. Muse was one of its earliest residents, so it seems that he still thinks in terms of keeping up with the times, especially in the areas of race relations and community life. His move to Reston seems similar to his experiment in self-sufficient farming at Dunedin. At least since the Great Depression, Muse at times seems to have been on a personal quest for answers to the problems in American society brought on by industrialism and urbanization,

especially conflicts in race relations, the breakdown of the small independent community, and the individual's dependence on big government, huge corporations, and national markets.

The Muse Collection consists of 747 items divided into correspondence, writings and addresses, printed material, clippings, and memoranda. The bulk of the letters are from 1937-1939 and 1941, and almost all of them concern Virginia Republican politics. There are a few letters from 1936 concerning Muse's resignation from the

state senate. In some letters, Muse and state GOP leaders exchange views on strategy for building up the party. (See especially Muse's ten-page letter of May 12, 1939; and Fred McWane's letter and memorandum of November 16, 1938). Others portray Muse helping various election campaigns and then running for governor in 1941. The correspondence basically provides a full view of Muse the Republican with the exception of his work of 1940 editing The Republican Survey. But it sheds almost no light on the other phases of

his long and varied career.

It is the "Writings & Addresses" which provide the best view of Muse's entire career. From 1919, there are three different versions of Muse's account of his experiences in the British Army in World War I. One is a brief account published in the Durham Morning Herald; a second in a brief pamphlet; and the third is a typescript. Many years later, he drew on these writings for his book Tarheel Tommy Atkins.

From the early 1930's, there are six speeches touching on Muse's diplomatic career in Latin

America. Three addresses in Spanish concern American history and culture - one on George Washington, another on Independence Day, and a third on Virginia history. There is also a speech from January, 1934, on the New Deal, in which Muse lauds F. D. R. and his efforts - quite a contrast to his attitude of 1936. In a lecture given soon after the Montevideo Conference, Muse argues that it was a milestone in the history of U. S. - Latin American relations.

Speeches and writings of 1936 concern Muse

the state senator. There is much on old-age assistance, including speeches Muse made urging Virginians to get behind social security and the transcripts of the hearings held by the joint legislative committee inquiring into what old age assistance would cost the state. A public statement by Muse attacking the conclusions of the committee's majority is also present, as is a copy of the committee's minority report, which Muse wrote. Muse's statement on the occasion of his bolting the Democratic Party in 1936 sheds

light on that move.

Speeches from 1937-1941 include six radio addresses attacking F. D. R's court packing scheme, four speeches for Republican candidates in 1938 and 1940, and a dozen speeches from Muse's gubernatorial campaign of 1941. There are two addresses - one from about 1936, the other from 1940 - about Muse's "experiment in self-sufficient farming" at Dunedin. The address of June 9, 1938, delivered at Petersburg on Confederate Memorial Day is excellent for its

portrayal of the lingering myth of the Old South. There is a single report or lecture from Muse's Army days in World War II, "The Economic Aspect of Western Hemisphere Security," from 1944. It stresses the importance of economic or "total" warfare - the mobilization of a nation's entire economic and industrial might - in wars beginning with World War I, and predicts that the U. S. would be powerful in the future due to its industrial power and raw materials.

From 1953, the collection has a chapter Muse

wrote for a book entitled Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952, sponsored by the American Political Science Association. The book was divided by states, and Muse did the chapter on Virginia. There are fifteen speeches on the race question dating during 1955-1967 and delivered at various places in the South. Generally, Muse, in these talks, argued for an end to racism and a peaceful, gradualist approach to the integration of the Negro into the mainstream of American life. Some of these speeches deal with only the

situation in Virginia, the best of these being the latest, "Virginia-1967." The talks were made before both black and white audiences. The best of these addresses is probably that of October 9, 1956, "The Problem of Segregation in the South," later revised and published in Harper's (April, 1957). In addition to the speeches, there is a manuscript from 1959 on the evolution of Muse's attitude toward the Negro, which contains much biographical information as well as recording his attitudes at different stages of his life.

There are two reports from 1962 and 1963 on field trips Muse made as a member of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces, one to Germany, the other to Fort Lee, Virginia and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. In April, 1965, Muse made a report on the Selma-to-Montgomery march, and from 1970, there is "A Condensed Story of the Civil Rights Movement from 1940 to 1970" - an excellent forty-five page summary of the subject which Muse wrote to be part of an anthology which was

abandoned. Muse's interpretation of the Civil Rights Movement seems to be in essential agreement with many scholars on the subject. The period 1940-1970 witnessed the winning of "the framework of equality," he said. But the full participation of the Negro in the "economic, political and cultural life of the nation" is still a long way off. He saw the era as one of "vast change" and had no doubts that integration is the best thing for both the blacks and American society as a whole. Some scholars would

probably criticize Muse for exaggerating the amount of significant change and for being overly optimistic about the desirability and the possibility of integration. But Muse seems to argue the moderate white view well.

A manuscript draft of Muse's memoir from 1973 on his experience in Mexico in the summer of 1914, "My Conquest of Mexico," is the most recent item among the writings. A published copy of this work is present in the "Printed Material."

The remainder of the "Writings and Addresses" consists of drafts, notes, and comments on three of Muse's books. There are three drafts of Tarheel Tommy Atkins (title on early drafts: Already a Long Time Ago). There is an early draft of Ten Years of Prelude, along with some fragments of other drafts, comments, and research notes. There are three full drafts and some notes and comments on The American Negro Revolution.

The collection also has small amounts of

clippings and printed material. There are three clippings, one of which provides biographical data on Muse, statements giving his opinions on issues in his 1941 gubernatorial race, and several photographs of him, his family, and Dunedin (Clipping: 1941, September 28). The other two clippings both concern the successful disruption by segregationists of an integration workshop in Fairfax, Virginia, at which Muse was to have led the panel. Most of the items of "Printed Material" concern the Virginia Republic-

an Party. Of special interest are the posters, broadsides, sample ballots, and pieces of campaign literature from Muse's 1941 run for the governorship.

Muse's "Memoranda" of 1959 to 1964 make up * the only restricted portion of the collection. Since Mr. Muse does not want the memoranda quoted or published without his consent, they are closed to researchers during his lifetime unless he consents to their use. These papers are Muse's reports to the Southern Regional

*No Longer closed

9/24/87

Council on his conversations with Southern leaders and other observations about race relations which he made during his five years of traveling through the South as director of the Leadership Project in the years when integration and the Civil Rights Movement were having their greatest impact. States he visited most often were Virginia, Mississippi, and Alabama, and he talked to state and community leaders on all levels, including at least a dozen governors and ex-governors. Taken all in all, the reports

appear to be of very high quality, as Muse seems to have been both perceptive in his observations and expressive in his writing, and he usually made a point of seeing some of the most significant leaders in any city he visited. A typical Muse memorandum includes whom he talked to, his impressions of them and their opinions, the substance of the conversation, the general situation in the city concerning public school desegregation or lunch counter protests or the issue of the day, the results of the visit, and

recommendations about how best to promote peaceful integration in the case of these people and their city. Issues he discussed with these leaders include school desegregation, lunch counter protests, discrimination in employment, appointment of Negroes to public office, the problems of law enforcement and demonstrations, and voting rights for blacks. Much of the material in these reports was worked into Ten Years of Prelude and the American Negro Revolution. The "Memoranda," in sum, give a detailed

Muse, Benjamin

portrait of Muse the S. R. C. worker and
civil rights advocate.

Additional Muse papers are located in the
Manuscript Division of the Alderman Library at
the University of Virginia.

MUSE, James W.

C

Letters. 1861.

Charleston, Kanawha co., Virginia.

Section A

3 pieces

[Letters from a Confederate
soldier.]

NOV 1938

Musgrave, Sir Anthony, 1828-1888. Papers, 1739-1966.

See

Field-Musgrave Family

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Musgrave, Herbert

Memoranda Regarding Early Royal Flying
Corps Organization, 1912-1913.

South Farnborough, England

Typed MS. Unbound 194 pp.

Filmed by Duke University Library while on
loan from William Musgrave of the Hurst,
Headley, Epsom, County Surrey, England.

10-23-61

Musgrave, Herbert, Memoranda Regarding Early
Royal Flying Corps Organization, 1912-1913.
South Farnborough, England.

Major Herbert Musgrave prepared recommendations regarding the early organization of the R. F. C., 1912-1913, just before the outbreak of World War I in which he was killed in 1915. His typescript with marginalia has been used by the Committee of Imperial Defense, Air Branch, Air Historical Section. On Feb. 3, 1913, the air training center at South Farnborough, England, was concerned with the preparation of training, war, Special (engines), and Special (type aircraft) manuals. The

Musgrave, Herbert, Memoranda Regarding Early 2
Royal Flying Corps Organization, 1912-1913.
South Farnborough, England.

Royal Flying Corps was being organized along lines which experience was teaching its personnel were necessary. Research in military aeronautics, stores, airships (and their squadrons), flying depots, estimates, and general arrangements, general organization, and policy were special considerations, as well as classification (nomenclature) of airplanes according to armament, and land and sea uses. Recruiting of personnel and discipline and training of pilots were also noted.

Musgrave, William

Papers, n. d.

Exeter, Devonshire, England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Musgrave, William. Papers, n. d. Exeter,
England. 1 item. Sketch.

William Musgrave (1655?-1721), physician and antiquarian, published at Exeter, England, in 1719 his Antiquitates Britano-Belgicae. He deals with Roman remains in Belga, a district of Roman Britain. His letter in Latin to politician and student of the Roman Constitution Walter Moyle (1672-1721), evidently deals with these Roman remains and their inscriptions. Moyle in his collected works has published his letters from Musgrave.

Musgrove, Richard W.

Papers, 1861-1866

Sanbornton Bridge, Belknap Co., N. H.

Section A

18 items

4-30-61

Musgrove, Richard W. Papers, 1861-1866.
Sanbornton Bridge, Belknap Co., N. H.

Personal correspondence of two brothers, Adam Charles and Richard W. Musgrove and their friends and relatives. The letters are mainly concerned with the Civil War in the East and personal affairs. A letter of April 11, 1861, gives a detailed account of social life at a small college in New Hampshire. The intense interest of the Musgroves in evangelical religion runs throughout the papers. Letters of 1862 show the turmoil created by A. C.

Musgrove's decision to enlist in the army in order to get a land bounty. R. W. Musgrove later entered the army as a Captain. A letter of July 4, 1864, tells of mismanagement in the army hospital at Beaufort, S. C. A soldier in the 12th N. H. Volunteers writes on May 23, 1865, of his regiment's participation in the capture of Richmond. Many of the letters display the Musgrove brothers' contempt for the moral "blight" in the army. A letter of April 19, 1866, criticizes a commander of an army post in Minnesota for ordering his men to march in

Musgrove, Richard W.

3

-40° weather. Several men were lost.

Music Collection

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION RECORDS.

Mussey, John B.

Papers, 1855-1866

Concord, Merrimack Co., N. H.

Section A

17 items

6-21-61

Mussey, John B. Papers, 1855-1866. Concord,
Merrimack Co., N. H.

Chiefly letters relating to John B. Mussey
and discussing the Civil War and personal af-
fairs.

Mussey served with Cowdan's Brig., Hooker's
Div., Army of the Potomac, during the Peninsula
Campaign.

Civil War subjects mentioned include: the
War in Va. and La.; Federal casualties; and
camp life.

Musson, Germain

Papers, 1815-1832

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

Section A

8 items

6-14-62

Musson, Germain. Papers, 1815-1832. New Orleans
La.

The papers consist mainly of accounts for freight hauled on the Mississippi River for Germain Musson. The first account mentions the price paid for a Negro, and two others mention wages paid for the hire of Negroes. The main commodities listed are flour, being brought down from Cincinnati, and sugar and coffee, being taken up from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

L- 3068

81 Mutual Life Insurance.

Docket; Judgments 1898-1902

North Carolina, v. p.

NOV 5 1933

M-3069

1933 Myers, J. C.

Biography of Catherine Ann Myers. 1864

Craigsville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Myers', John, Son

XVII-E

Ledger C, 1877-1895

Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina

ca. 456 pp.

Paper

40 x 27 cm.

8-29-66

Myers', John, Son. Ledger C, 1877-1895.
Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina

The firm of John Myers and Sons, commission merchants, shipbuilders, and operators of steamboats on the Pamlico and Tar rivers, was founded by John Myers. His son, Thomas Harvey Blount Myers (1827-ca. 1906), continued the business that was known as John Myers' Son after the death of its founder. Information about the family and the company appears in Robert Diggs Wimberly Connor, North Carolina,

Myers', John, Son

2

Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth (Chicago and New York, 1908-1929), IV, 442-443.

This ledger is identified with John Myers' Son by its account with David Thomas Tayloe on page 201. The Tayloe Papers contain his account book of 1881 which includes the transactions of Jan. 29 and Dec. 20, 1881, that are recorded in the ledger. Tayloe entered them for "T. H. Myers Co."

The ledger has accounts dating from 1877 to 1895, and the missing pages might have included

Myers', John, Son

3

other years. It is "Ledger C," for accounts are marked as continued from "Ledger B." There are extensive accounts for the Old Dominion Steamship Co. for which John Myers' Son was agent according to Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1884, p. 137. A number of accounts appear for steamers or schooners that the company either owned or dealt with: the Cotton Plant, R. S. Myers, Washington, Beaufort, and Louisa. Accounts for an oil mill and a cotton gin indicate other

Myers', John, Son

4

business interests, and Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1890 lists both an oil mill and a steam gin for John Myers' Son.

MSS.

x

Myers, Phineas.

Diary, 1863 Dec. 7-1864 Apr. 6.

1 item.

Employee of Alliance Assurance Company.

Travel diary in which Myers, a British Jew and an agent of Alliance Assurance Company, described his journey on the S.S. Ripon to inspect the company's agencies in India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and to investigate new ones. Entries provide accounts of Myers's work activities and his observations of natives and the British in the areas he visited. Myers occasionally wrote about his personal religious feelings and observances.

NcD

15 JAN 93

27257288

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Myers, Phineas.
Diary, ...

(Card 2)

1. Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.
2. Ripon (Steamship).
3. British--India.
4. Jewish travelers--India.
5. Jewish travelers--Sri Lanka.
6. Insurance--Agents.
7. Jews, British--India.
8. India--Social life and customs.
9. India--Description and travel.
10. Sri Lanka--Description and travel.
11. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

15 JAN 93

27257288

NDHYme

Myers, Rose Mae (Warren)

Papers, 1917-1970

Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

SEE SHELF LIST

Section A

7 items

10-26-65

1 item added, 8-24-70

Myers, Rosa Mae (Warren)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Myers, Rose Mae (Warren). Papers, 1917-1970.
Durham, Durham Co., N.C.

This collection consists of seven letters from Benjamin N. Duke to Mrs. Myers, then Rose Mae Warren. Mr. Duke financed Mrs. Myers' musical education and several of these letters concern cash gifts from Duke to Mrs. Myers. Duke also discusses his state of health and mentions the various places to which he traveled for diagnosis and treatment.

Rose Mae (known to her family and friends as Rosa) Warren was married in 1926 to Hiram

Myers, Rose Mae (Warren)

2

Earl Myers, a Methodist clergyman in Durham and later a professor at Duke University. See Who's Who in America, Vol. 24 (1946-1947), p. 1717.

1 item added, 8-24-70: Obituary of Mrs. Myers.

Myers, Samuel J.

Papers, 1855

Richmond, Va.

Section A

2 items

MAY 2 '81

GUID-

Myers, Samuel J. Papers, 1855. Richmond, Va.
2 items. Sketch.

Letter of Samuel J. Myers to J. Collins, perhaps John Collins, an actor and vocalist who died Aug 13, 1874, in answer to an inquiry by Collins about booking a theater in Richmond of which Myers was an agent; and Collins's reply to this letter. Myers was also an extensive manufacturer of tobacco. His factory was rented by the Confed. Govt. and became part of Libby Prison.

MYRICK, John D

L

Letters and Papers, 1849-73.

Norfolk, Virginia.

Cab. 55: 2 boxes

463 pieces

MAR 31 1943

GUIDE

MYRICK, John D
Norfolk, Va.

Letters & Papers 1849-73

463 items

This collection indicates that John D. Myrick was a person of some means and probably a cotton planter. He owned sizeable tracts of land in Virginia and Florida, and some in Mississippi.

The early years of the collection are taken up with tax receipts and bills for clothes, furniture, hiring of Negroes, farm supplies, liqueurs, books, and stationery. Most of these are from Virginia firms. Most prominent in this respect is the commission firm of Kader Biggs and Co., who handled Myrick's cotton crops.

MYRICK

-2-

Two particularly interesting letters bear the dates Oct. 23, 1860, and Dec. 8, 1860. The first is a letter of introduction from Henry W. Spenser U. S. consul at Paris, for Myrick who was sent to France as commissioner from the state of Virginia for the purpose of establishing a Southern trade with France. The second is a letter to Myrick from some Frenchman (name illegible) with whom the former had been associated during his stay in France. The letter proposed the establishment of a line of packet boats between Norfolk and Bordeaus. The collection contains no further

records of the development of this plan.

In 1866, Myrick's mind became impaired and John R. Kilby, a Norfolk attorney, was made trustee of his estate which was in a very straitened financial condition. After Myrick's death in 1869, his widow, Marie E. Myrick instituted litigation to recover her dower rights from the estate. The latter half of the collection is made up almost entirely of Kilby's records of the management of the estate and of his and his associates' statements as drawn up for the trial. The collection contains no Civil War material.

Myrick, Robert Algernon

Papers, 1890-1953

Littleton, Halifax County, North Carolina

Cab. 47

73 items & 3 vols.

8-1-70

Myrick, Robert Algernon. Papers. Littleton,
Halifax County, North Carolina

The papers of Robert Algernon Myrick are a part of the collection of manuscripts that belonged to the Beckham sisters of Halifax County and to the families into which they married. Myrick was the son of Sally Thomas Hilliard Beckham who married Robert Algernon Myrick in 1867. Her sister Pattie Dandridge Beckham was married to Newsom Edward Jenkins in a double wedding ceremony with the Myricks.

Myrick, Robert Algernon

2

The papers in this collection descended in the family of Pattie (Beckham) Jenkins.

Robert Algernon Myrick entered Old Trinity College in Randolph County ca. 1888 and graduated in 1892. Letters of his mother at this time to President John Franklin Crowell are in the Crowell Papers in this department. The uncle of Robert A. Myrick, Newsom Edward Jenkins, had attended Trinity College in 1860, as a composition book in these papers attests.

During his college years young Myrick was an

ardent Hesperian Literary Society member. He tried to secure a number of jobs, assisting S. L. Leary in the summer of 1891 on the grounds of the new college buildings in Durham and serving as agent for a rocking chair manufactured by the Hickory Chair Company. His thesis, "Methods of Modern Architecture," involved correspondence with a number of architects throughout the country. By April, 1892 he was serving in the book room and library of Trinity College; and by October he was assistant

Myrick, Robert Algernon
librarian.

4

Letters from friends who had graduated reveal curiosity about the new school located in Durham. Here Myrick was instructing in typing during 1892-1893, but the next year found him teaching in Halifax County. The growing library of the college and the good work he had done as an assistant resulted in the offer of the librarianship at a salary of \$50 a month to Robert A. Myrick in May, 1894. He was the first paid librarian in Trinity

College; he remained for one year.

A break in the correspondence at this point lasts until 1913, when letters of Myrick's cousins, Martha Jenkins and Mary (Jenkins) Miles on the family genealogy occur.

On March 3, 1924, Captain Wilson T. Jenkins of Co. A, 14th North Carolina Regiment, C.S.A. Army, writes of the exploits of that company which contained his brother, Newsom Edward Jenkins, and other members of this group. Three Myrick brothers in this company were killed

Myrick, Robert Algernon
during the Civil War.

6

Two sections of a diary of Mary Beckham, the sister of Pattie and Sally Beckham, are dated 1873, when she was teaching school in Halifax County, and 1897. They describe country life.

A large folder of genealogy contains material on the Beckham, the Dandridge, and the Hilliard families, among others.

The collection is concluded by two pictures, photographs of Newsom Edward Jenkins and his

Myrick, Robert Algernon

7

wife Pattie Dandridge (Beckham) Jenkins.

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

NUCMC

Papers, 1821-1^q025

Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., West Virginia

13 - G

11-5-33

(See also bound
vol. cards)

315 items

300 items added, 3-24-34

2558 items added, 8-18-47

8 vols. added, 8-18-47

1 item added, 7-18-49

2 items added, 9-1-67

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams. Papers, 1821-
1925. Martinsburg, W.Va. 3173 items and 8 vols

This collection contains the business and Civil War correspondence of John Quincy Adams
* Nadenbousch of Martinsburg, W.Va. Before 1861 he owned flour mills and property near Martinsburg, where he lived with his wife and children and he also seems to have practiced law or administered estates after the War. His flour mills were burned during the War, when he and his wife experienced great difficulty in retaining their property.

With the troubled state of affairs in Virginia at the time of the John Brown raid,
born Oct. 31, 1824

Nadenbousch and others organized the Berkeley Border Guards in 1859; the constitution of this company is with the papers. Called into service immediately in 1861, the Guards became a part of the command of General^{Thomas} Jonathan Jackson in the Army of the Potomac and eventually a company of the 2nd Virginia Regiment of the 1st Virginia Brigade, the famous Stonewall Brigade (composed of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd regiments). Captain Nadenbousch was made provost marshal of Winchester in the famous Valley Campaign of Jackson in the Spring of 1862. His papers contain copies of Jackson's

Nadembousch, J.Q.A.

2a

correspondence to his officers, under the signatures of Alexander Spotswood Pendleton, George G. Junkin, and Robert Lewis Dabney. Of interest is a manuscript of May 13, 1862, in which Jackson issues specific instructions for marching and campaigning in the field. A few commissary accounts, muster rolls, and provost marshal records are with the papers, which also contain the names of many officers of the Stonewall Brigade, such as Kenton Harper, Vincent M. Butler, Elisha Franklin Paxton, J. H. Edmundson, Lawson Botts, Charles Sidney Winder, George Hume Steuart, and Pey-

Nadenbousch, J.Q.A.

26

ton Randolph Harrison, Generals Gustavus Woodson Smith, Robert E. Lee, and Thomas Jonathan Jackson are represented by official orders.

By the summer of 1863 John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch had command of the 2nd regiment and officially ranked as colonel from September, 1863. Of note is his holograph manuscript, evidently a draft of a report, on the fight of the 2nd and the Stonewall Brigade on Culp's Hill on July 2 and 3, 1863, in the Battle of Gettysburg. After that time the papers are lacking in Civil War material.

Nadenbousch, J.Q.A.

2c

After 1867 the papers include a great deal of material concerning the business of Henry S. Hannis Co., later the Hannis Distilling Company of Baltimore, a firm which purchased the flour mill and distillery which Nadenbousch owned at Martinsburg. Nadenbousch became the local agent after the purchase and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Alexander Parks, Jr.

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams Sketch - 3

There are market reports from Baltimore and Philadelphia for both grain and flour for most of this period when the firm shipped flour to Wylie Smith and Company in Baltimore and J.P. Bankson, commission merchant in Philadelphia.

There is an I.O.O.F. treasurer's notebook showing that Nadenbousch served in this position in 1852. An insurance policy on his house

and mill valued them at \$4,300 in 1859 and a receipt for a license as a distiller shows that Nadenbousch and Rousch were in this business in April, 1858.

Addition:

There are no new papers concerning the Berkeley Border Guard except for a tribute of respect on August 1, 1861, for members of the Guard who died at Manassas on July 21, 1861

They

They were Lt. Peyton R. Harrison, Sgt. Holmes A. Conrad, Henry G. Conrad, and John R. Fryatte. There are some additional civil war letters giving orders for troup movement, the handling of prisoners and injured men and other matters of Confederate Army record. A letter on April 14, 1863 appointed Nadenbousch a colonel of the Second Regiment, Virginia Infantry.

A rough draft of the report of Col. Nadenbousch on the part of the 2nd. Va. Regiment at the Battle of Gettysburg, the MS. being a description of the fighting on the 2nd day on Culp's Hill. See. O.R.W.R. (I) XXVII Pt. 2, pp.520-521.

During the war, Nadenbousch became concerned about his property and family at home and wrote to Samuel B. Garrison on September 27, 1861, asking if he would manage his properties until his return. Garrison accepted and a lease, dated February 26, 1862, indicates that he may have remained for the duration of the war.

At Staunton, Virginia, on April 12, 1865

Nadenbousch bought one-half interest in a stock and tan yard at Rockbridge Baths for \$3,500 in Confederate currency. This property was previously owned by William Jordan. No further mention is made in any of the papers concerning this property. During this same year, several letters are addressed to Nadenbousch regarding the American Hotel at Staunton, Virginia, which Nadenbousch apparently owned and which was

los

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams Sketch - 8

losing business and falling into disrepair as a result of poor management.

First mention of Henry S. Hannis and Co. is in a letter from that company dated February 22, 1867, in which inquiry is made regarding the distillery property which Nadenbousch has advertised for sale. After the sale was completed, Nadenbousch became local agent for the

company; he supervised repair and construction of new buildings. A letter indicates that production began by the summer of 1868 and that the first shipments of whiskey were made by two carloads on August 15, 1868.

The fact that distillers were considerably disturbed by pending federal legislation is indicated by a letter from Hannis on July 10, 1868, saying that if the legislation were

passed it would require closing of the plants until the changes in methods of operation required by law could be accomplished. He urged the use of all unsound grain in the interim. In December 1871, Hannis wrote saying that because Sumner had introduced a bill to increase the stamp tax to 80 cents, a plant should "run day and night". On March 25, 1872, Hannis writes regarding the decline in business, the du

the dull and lifeless condition of the markets, money being a "scarce article" and recommends the reduction of production.

Beginning in 1874, the papers indicate that Alexander Parks, Jr., the husband of Nadenbousch's daughter, Mary, was serving as local agent for the Hannis Co. for he writes to Nadenbousch regarding the condition of the business while Nadenbousch is away.

Under date of June 26, 1877, there is a letter from the Internal Revenue Department instructing Parks how to dispose of whiskey now that he no longer has a license, and during this same year, there is mention in family letters indicating a change of business for Parks and possible financial reverses. This is further indicated by letters to Nadenbousch saying that he must meet his over-due obliga-

tions. A letter from Henry S. Hannis on Dec. 27, 1877, states that they will be unable to extend further credit to him until he takes care of at least \$1700 of the \$6400 they hold in notes.

Further indication of the financial condition of Nadenbousch's affairs is shown in a deed of trust from him to Robert H. and William

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams Sketch - 14

S. Stewart on February 18, 1878, transferring his residence and other property in Martinsburg in exchange for their assumption of \$16,000 of indebtedness.

In 1878 Nadenbousch remodeled and reopened the Grand Central Hotel in Martinsburg and the citizens of the town honored him at a complimentary banquest on February 2, 1878. Also

dat

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

Sketch - 15

dated 1878, is a card of pledge to the Young Men's Temperance Union which bears Nadenbousch's signature. Dated March 20, 1880, is a paper showing the appointment of Joseph Woodward as manager of the Grand Central Hotel and papers in this year again show the signature of Nadenbousch as agent for the Hannis Company.

Nadenbousch's wife, Hester, must have died about

died about 1880, for there is a letter dated January 5, 1880, extending sympathy to Miss Lila in her mother's death. Nadenbousch married again sometime prior to April, 1883, when his wife, S. Jennie (Woods), writes him from Tryon City, North Carolina, where she has gone to sell her own property. A great deal is written in letters extending through July regarding her great concern over his financial

troubles and his having to sell all his property

In May, 1888, there were letters from someone in Stephens City signed "M" who was apparently a woman Nadenbousch had known prior to his first marriage. She write of her coming to live in his home now after many disappointments in the time intervening.

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams Sketch - 18

Nadenbousch died at five o'clock on the morning of September 13, 1892. Alexander Parks, Jr. wrote to members of the Berkeley Border Guards to serve as pallbearers at the funeral. Among them was Henry Kyd Douglas of Hagerstown.

Alexander Parks, Jr. was active in civic affairs in Martinsburg; letters, receipts, and programs

programs show that he was chairman of the building committee for the Presbyterian parsonage, district deputy grand master of the 4th Masonic District of West Virginia, and chairman of the local Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected to the State Senate. His association with the Hannis Company continued and on September 10, 1901, when the company was re-incorporated as The Hannis Distillery Company with main offices in Martinsburg, a copy of

the articles and certificate of incorporation lists the officers as George H. Jarden, president, H.J.M. Cardeza, vice president and treas. H.J. Bissinger, secretary, and Alexander Parks and H.W. White, assistant secretaries.

In 1893, John Nadenbousch Parks, son of Alexander Parks, wrote his family from the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va.

where he was a student, describing the customs and life at the school. In 1917 there are letters addressed to John N. Parks as a member of the House of Delegates at Charleston, W. Va. and in this year he left his legislative career to become a Captain in the Army.

John Parks' sister, Elise, wrote to the family from the Virginia Female Institute in

Staunton, Virginia, where she attended school in 1895.

The bulk of the new material added fall within the years 1865-1895 and are of interest because they give many details regarding the flour milling and distillery businesses during this time. There is some mention of the affairs of the West Virginia legislature.

1 item added 7-18-49 contains description of Williamsburg in 1821

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

23

2 items, transferred 9-1-67 from the Agnes Lee MSS., are business letters of Edmund Jennings Lee II to Nadenbousch. On Nov. 27, 1868, Lee was rebuilding "Leeland," and he writes concerning shingles.

Biographical information on Nadenbousch is contained in Willis F. Evans, History of Berkeley County.

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

S-258?

[Jefferson County, W. Va.]

Account Book of Sheriff, 1825-1841.

[Shepherdstown, W. Va.]

102 pp.

Leather

13 x 21 cm,

Part of the J. Q. A. Nadenbousch MSS.

"IN 21 '46

GUIDE

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

S-2588

[Jefferson County, W. Va.]

~~TS-12~~

Account of Tax Levies, n.d.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

78 pp.

Paper

15 x 10 cm.

A part of the J. Q. A. Nadenbousch MSS.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Chapel

L-3070
45

Nadenbousch, John Quincy Adams

Ledger, 1872-1878

[Shepherdstown, Va.]

123 pp.

Calf

30 x 18 cm.

Apparently the private records of John Q.A.
Nadenbousch. See also collection of papers
and 2 bound volumes of

Alexander Parks, Jr.

JUN 21 '46

GUIDE

Nafiz ibn 'Iwad:

Sharh Al-Alsbab.

400 leaves. Vellum 7 x 11 inches

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Nafiz ibn 'Iwad: Sharh Al-Alsbab. 1 vol.
Sketch.

Nafiz ibn 'Iwad completed a commentary in Samarqand, 1423-24, on the work, Kitab Al-Asbab Wal-'Alamat (Causes and Symptoms [of diseases]), by Abu Hamid Muhammed ibn 'Ali ibn 'Umar, the Muslim physician killed by Tartars in 1222-23. This commentary by Nafiz Ibn 'Iwad was the basis of later works.

Nalle, Thomas B.

J.S.

Papers, 1805-1905

Culpeper County, Virginia

23-A

639 items & 1 vol.

2 items added, 6-15-62

1-29-36

Nalle, Thomas B. Papers. Culpeper County, Va.

Thomas Botts Nalle (1806-1893) belonged to a family which had been settled in Culpeper County, Va., as early as 1783. It is very probable that he descended from Martin Nalle who married in 1783 and was the father of William, Martin, Ann, Rachel, Winnie, Clary and Millie. Thomas B. Nalle's parents were Jesse Nalle and Ann (Botts) Nalle. Thomas B. Nalle's children were William (Adjutant General of Virginia), Valeria, Thomas, Adrian, Leonidas, and Orville. Benjamin Franklin Nalle was Thomas B. Nalle's brother.

"Rose Hill" belonged to Martin Nalle before he gave it to Thomas [redacted] B. and Benjamin F. Nalle.

Nalle, Thomas B.

2

It was situated in Orange County, Va., on the Rapidan River and was between the fire of the Federal and Confederate artillery in 1863.

Thomas B. and Benjamin F. Nalle formed a partnership for operating the farm as early as 1848. Benjamin F. directed the farm while Thomas B. was a purser in the navy serving on various vessels, the Yorktown, Potomac, North Carolina, and Mississippi, besides a term as purser of the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Prior to the Civil War Benjamin F. Nalle

Nalle, Thomas B.

3

bought his brother's share of "Rose Hill" but was unable to pay for it outright. By the outbreak of the war Benjamin F. still owed Thomas B. some money, about one third of the cost of one share. The papers and letters of the war period reveal little. Thomas B. Nalle had either retired or resigned from the navy by 1875. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1875-76 and served on two committees. He was evidently responsible to some

Nalle, Thomas B.

4

extent for the care of four children at that time though they were not his: William, Leonidas, Arville and Eugene Nalle.

These papers are chiefly the business papers of a purser in the navy including letters or copies of circulars from James C. Dobbin, Wm. A. Graham, George Bancroft and Gideon Welles. The value of this collection rests in the detailed accounts for "Rose Hill" relative to its ownership, the farm accounts, and the naval records.

When using the Nalle Papers, the researcher should note that the Nalles had at least three farms in adjacent Culpeper and Orange counties. They are listed in Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, editions of 1877/78, 1880/81, 1884/85, and 1890/91. Thomas B. Nalle is listed in all four volumes, usually at Culpeper but once at Mitchell's Station; so he apparently lived between those two places. He had 330 acres in 1877/78. B. F. Nalle is also listed twice in the 1880s as having a farm near

Nalle, Thomas B.

6

Rapidan Station in Culpeper Co. Edward Nalle was listed in the 1870s and 1880s as having a farm of 256 acres in Orange County in the vicinity of Liberty Mills, a village on the Rapidan River west of the town of Orange. Rose Hill Farm was in Orange County and was the residence of B. F. Nalle in 1860 as is recorded in a Dec. 30 statement of his debt to Thomas B. Nalle.

Thomas B. Nalle's Farm Accounts and Notes, 1877-1881 (72 pp.), is a fine record because

Nalle, Thomas B.

7

both explanatory notations and financial entries are extensive in this volume. Accounts with black farm laborers are included. This volume apparently relates to his farm in Culpeper County.

2 items added, 6-15-62: Two receipts for money paid to T. B. Nalle during his service in the U.S. Navy (Mar. 31 and June 30, 1856).

Nansemond Agricultural Society

L-3072 ^c

Proceedings, 1857-1859

Nansemond County, Va.

25 pp.

Boards

20 x 31 cm.

4-7-38

Nansen, Fridjof.

Papers, 1909

Kristiania, Norway

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

Napier, Sir Charles James

Papers, 1820-1858

Oaklands, Hampshire, England

34-B & ^{Dalton}~~Sec. D, Shelf 5~~ 25 items

4-22-70

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Napier, Sir Charles James. Papers. Oaklands,
Hampshire, England

Sir Charles James Napier (1782-1853), British general, achieved fame as the conqueror of the Sind in India where he took command in 1841. War soon broke out in the region, and Napier's forces engaged in combat that resulted in the conquest of Sind in 1843. He then established a civil administration in the province. Earlier in his career he was British resident at Cephalonia, 1822-1830.

Napier, Sir Charles James

2

Napier's letters concern a variety of persons and topics, but the Ionian Islands and the Sind are particularly prominent in the correspondence.

Eight of Napier's letters, 1820-1847, were addressed to Dr. Henry Muir (1792-1858) who served in the army, 1813-1824, and for the Ionian Islands as health officer at Cephalonia and inspector general of health at Corfu, 1824-1844. His career is reported in the Matriculation Albums of the University of

Glasgow, 1728 to 1858 (Glasgow, 1913), p. 246.
The letters of 1820, 1821, 1823, and 1830 were personal and included commendations of Muir's work. On May 4, 1833, Napier criticized Sir Frederick Adam and commented on the administration of the Ionian Islands, opposition to the Whigs and certain taxes, and Lord Althorp. On July 9, 1834, he again attacked Adam and admitted that his wife had gotten him to cut parts of his book, including remarks about Adam. He also wrote about Lord Nugent and John Crauford.

Years later (Dec. 24, 1847) he noted his reason for leaving the Sind, a chance of returning to Corfu, and Lord Seaton. An undated item has notes on the elevation of the road over Black Mountain on Cephalonia. He was responsible for its construction.

On March 11, 1839, Napier wrote to the editor of the Naval and Military Gazette about his letter to be published there. Several letters are addressed to the editor; others may have been, because they refer to a publication which could have been the Gazette. They include

the letters addressed to "Sir John", one of which concerned the printing of a correct copy of a speech. The British Museum has the Gazette, but its issues do not include the name of the editor. He was apparently John Philippart, the military writer. His biography in the Dictionary of National Biography does not mention the Gazette, but the Charles Ollier Papers include letters addressed to Philippart, one of which (1840) was sent to the Gazette's office. He was a knight of St. John of Jerusalem and was addressed as "Sir John" in these

and the Ollier papers. It is unclear how long he was associated with the Gazette, so it is likely, but not certain, that the letters on Gazette matters were all addressed to him.

Disturbances on the Isle of Man were reported by Lt. Col. Peter Tripp who was involved in the military action being taken there (Sept. 29, 1840).

Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape of

Napier, Sir Charles James

7

Good Hope, congratulated Napier on his victory and noted his conversation with Lord Ellenborough about the Punjab, Sir Benjamin D'Urban's letter, and Lord Stanley's acceptance of proposals about Natal (May 22, 1843).

On Jan. 17, 1844, Sir Charles Napier wrote from the Sind about the prospects for maintaining peace, the Baluchis, hostility from the Indian press, the fever epidemic, and his opinion of Lord Ellenborough as governor general. The addressee's last name appears to

In another letter to the Gazette (Nov. 9, 1845), Napier noted his attitude to attacks in the Indian press and denied that he was vexed by his brother's History of the Conquest of the Scinde.

Part of the last page remains from his letter of Sept. 12, 1847, from Karachi. He reported his resignation, departure for England, and the serious illness of his wife.

On Oct. 9, 1848, Napier sent a correct copy of his speech on the 5th of which he had seen

Napier, Sir Charles James
erroneous accounts.

9

He expressed appreciation (Nov. 7, 1848) for an article in the Gazette and discussed the attacks upon him by The Times, Sir James Weir Hogg, and Henry James Baillie with regard to the Sind operations.

Norah C. Napier (later Lady Aberdare), Sir Charles's niece, acknowledged and offer to print an abridgement of Sir William F. P. Napier's letters in The Standard, but he was planning to publish all six letters in a pamphlet.

On Feb. 20, 1852, Sir Charles Napier noted the publication of his pamphlet and its charges against John Jacob and James Outram, and he discussed the Minié rifle and improvements attributed to Major Maitland.

In March, 1852, he criticized Jacob, accused him of being the author of "The Bombay Officer," and noted an angry exchange between Jacob and William Montagu McMurdo.

Later (April 3, 1852), he questioned the conduct of military operations in Burma.

On July 1, 1852, he asked for a notice to correct an erroneous account of his speech.

His letter of Jan. 11, 1853, to Anthony Blake Rathborne, concerned an investigation of the Sind affair. It includes a copy of a letter from Lord Ellenborough. Rathborne was in Egypt and was under consideration as a witness. Sir George Clerk, Lord Dalhousie, and the Burmese situation were mentioned.

There are two clippings from The Times: the one of Dec. 19, 1851, includes the exchange of

Napier, Sir Charles James

12

letters between Lord John Russell and Admiral Sir Charles Napier about the latter's career; and the clipping of Sept. 14, 1858, is a review of Sir Charles J. Napier's novel, William the Conqueror, A Historical Romance.

Napier, Henry Edward

Papers, 1829-1859

London, England

34-B

43 items

7-17-72

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Napier, Henry Edward. Papers. London, England

Capt. Henry Edward Napier (1789-1853), British naval officer, was the grandson of Francis, Sixth Lord Napier, and also of Charles, Second Duke of Richmond. Generals Sir Charles James Napier, Sir George Thomas Napier, and Sir William Francis Patrick Napier were brothers of Capt. Napier. His naval career is described in William R. O'Byrne's A Naval Biographical Dictionary (London, 1849) and in Napier's obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 41, Pt. 1

Napier, Henry Edward

2

(Jan.-June, 1854), p. 90. His diary from the War of 1812 was published in 1939 as New England Blockaded in 1814, The Journal of Henry Edward Napier, Lieutenant in H. M. S. Nymphe. He was the author of Florentine History from the Earliest Authentic Records to the Accession of Ferdinand the Third (London, 1846-1847).

The correspondence consists mainly of family letters that seldom refer to public affairs, although some of them will be useful to biographers. There are series of letters from Sir

Napier, Henry Edward

3

Charles James Napier and also from Admiral Sir Charles Napier, a cousin. Some of the letters are addressed to Capt. Napier's daughter, Augusta Sarah who married Frederick Peere Williams-Freeman (see Burke's Landed Gentry).

Capt. Napier's brother, Sir George Thomas Napier, was with Sir John Moore when he died after the Battle of Coruña in 1809. A copy of Napier's account of Moore's death is dated July, 1831. This account was used as the basis for a painting by George Jones.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier commented on the tariff situation in July, 1842.

M. Napier, who wrote the letter of April 25, 1844, was apparently Maria Napier, the wife of Capt. John Moore Napier who was on the staff of his uncle, Sir Charles James Napier. She wrote from Karachi about affairs in the Sind and Parliament's debate about them.

Ichabod Charles Wright, translator of works of Dante, commented about them and about Napier's Florentine History (Dec. 26, 1846).

Napier, Henry Edward

5

A letter of Oct. 26, 1848, is apparently from Sir William Montagu Scott McMurdo who married Sir Charles James Napier's daughter, Susan, this marriage being noted in McMurdo's obituary in The Times in 1894.

C

Napier, Leroy

Papers, 1863-1865

Macon County, [Ala.?]

5 pieces

Section A.

APR 20 1942

Napier, Leroy Sketch 5 pieces
Macon County [Ala.?] Papers, 1863-1865
(from Clifton Newton)

These papers of Leroy Napier are limited to receipts for meal, hay and wood received by the Quartermaster's department of the Confederate Army. Napier lived in Macon County, apparently located in Alabama.

APR 20

Napier, Robert Cornelis, First Baron Napier
of Magdala

Papers, 1868

London, England

34-B

1 item

4-23-70

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Napier, Robert Cornelis, First Baron Napier
of Magdala. Papers. London, England

Robert Cornelis Napier, First Baron Napier of Magdala (1810-1890), British field-marshall, commanded the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-1868. His letter to James MacLagan, chief engineer at Lahore, was written during the march into Abyssinia and dates from about February of 1868. He reported on the progress of the expedition.

Narron, John A.

Papers, 1899-1912

Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C.

4000 1 vol.

8-17-70

See also bound volume card

Narron, John A. Papers. Smithfield, Johnston
County, N. C.

John A. Narron was a lawyer at Smithfield, North Carolina. This volume is his Ledger, 1899-1912. It has particular interest, because most of the accounts are for persons whose money was handled by Narron as a loan agent. He loaned money to numerous persons, and the ledger is a record of this type of financial assistance to the community.

F- 4000

Narron, John A.

Ledger, 1899-1912

Smithfield, Johnston County, N. C.

8-17-70

Nash, Andrew O.

174

Papers, 1894-1897

Washington, D. C.

Section A

1 vol.

11-4-68

Nash, Andrew O. Papers. Washington, D. C.

Andrew O. Nash was involved in the congressional campaign of 1894. He compiled a scrapbook of photostatic copies of clippings concerning the alleged co-operation between the Republican Congressional Committee and the American Protective Association in an effort to associate the Democratic Party with the sectarian interests of its Roman Catholic supporters. At issue specifically was the campaign of Congressman William Seelye Linton of Saginaw, Michigan.

Nash, Andrew O.

2

In a typed statement bound with the clippings, Nash denied any relationship between Linton's activities and the Republican committee.

Nash, B. R.

Papers. 1892-1901

Sumter, S. C.

Microfilm

25 items incl. 9 b.v.

(The originals are the property of Basil M.
Watkins, Jr., 1415 Mangum St., Durham, N. C.)
~~[On reel with Susannah R. G. Norton Papers,~~

8-4-51

1754-1882]

SPLICED

GUIDE

Nash, B. R. . . . Papers. 1892-1901

Sumter, S. C. 25 items incl. 9 b.v. Sketch

Letters and diaries of B. R. Nash (1846-1901) of Sumter, S. C., sales agent for the American Tobacco Company. The diaries cover the years 1893-1900, and give a daily account of his travels and expenses all over the South. Letters are largely those from the sales department of the company; several deal with an illness in 1900-1901. Among the correspondents are J. B. Cobb and Josiah Browne, officials of the American Tobacco Company.

Nash, James Hemory

Papers, 1862-1880

Adamsville, Fulton Co., Georgia

Section A

4 items

6-10-39

Recataloged, 8-28-68

Nash, James Hemory. Papers. Adamsville, Fulton Co., Georgia.

This collection consists of letters written by James Hemory Nash and by his brother, Edward Walker Nash. James H. Nash was appointed clerk of the Confederate Senate in 1862. John H. Nash, another brother, was the recipient of at least one of the letters, and one is addressed to Nancy (Horner) Nash, their mother.

Edward Walker Nash wrote from Yellow River, Gwinnett County, Georgia, on March 15 and April 14, 1862. He discussed the recruitment of

troops there.

James H. Nash noted his new duties as Senate clerk on March 1, 1862. His letter of 1880 was written from Adamsville, Fulton County, Ga., where he farmed, taught school, and operated a business.

James H. Nash's parents and grandparents lived variously in Laurens and Greenville counties, South Carolina, and were buried at Fairview Presbyterian Church, Fountain Inn. They were James and Nancy (Horner) Nash and Edward and Lucinda (Bell) Nash, respectively. This

Nash, James Hemory.

3

information comes from James H. Nash, a descendant of E. W. Nash.

Nathan, Mīrzā

See Mīrzā Nathan (fl. 1642)

Nathans, Sydney.

Papers, 1970s-1980s. -- Addition, ca. 400 items.
(1.5 linear ft.)

Durham, Durham County, N.C.

Shelf location: 3-C

Historian, professor at Duke University. -- Primarily printed material collected by Dr. Nathans, but also including some writings, notes, and letters. Principal topic is 1979 riot in Greensboro, N.C., between Ku Klux Klan and the Communist Workers Party, including official

Nathans, Sydney.

Papers, 1970s-1980s.

(card 2)

police report, contemporary news accounts, later news and protest publications, notes, and a term papers. Other term papers concern Communism and the reaction to it since 1919. Includes some Socialist and Communist publications and a small number of letters.

Gift, 1983.

Accessioned 1-7-87

MSS.

2nd 68:E National Association of Broadcasters.
Papers, 1965-1975.

526 items.

Washington, D.C. association.

Collection contains the various publications produced by the Public Relations Dept., the Legal Dept., and the Executive Offices of the Association. A few clippings, memoranda, and miscellany are also included. The publication, Highlights, is the most numerous and contains information on the Association's battle with the National Cable Television Association, and with Congress.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587257

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

**2nd 68:E National Association of Broadcasters.
Papers, ... (Card 2)**

**I. National Association of
Broadcasters. Legal Dept.**

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587257

NDHYme

National Association of Broadcasters

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

National Association of Manufacturers

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

National Dye Works

D.S.

Papers, 1917-1927

Burlington, Alamance Co., North Carolina

~~SEE SHELF LIST~~ Section A 10 items and 13 vols.

4-21-66

National Dye Works. Papers, 1917-1927.
Burlington, Alamance County, North Carolina.

The National Dye Works dyed, bleached, and finished seamless hosiery. It was incorporated in 1917 and continued as a separate firm until absorption by the May Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Burlington in 1927. One of the organizers and executives of the National Dye Works was William H. May, the president of May Hosiery. The Manuscript Department has a collection of account books from May Hosiery listed under May McEwen Kaiser, the name taken by the firm in 1941. Accounts for the National Dye Works

appear in the May Hosiery account books beginning in 1927. Burlington Industries absorbed May McEwen Kaiser in 1948.

The collection consists mostly of the general account books. The ledgers, journals, cashbooks, and trial balances cover the period of 1917-1927. Inventories for the years 1918-1927 are interspersed among the trial balances. The voucher registers date from 1923-1927. There are only a few monthly financial statements, and they are for 1924.

Financial Statements

The only financial statements in the collection are those monthly statements of Aug. 1 - Dec. 1, 1924, and one undated. They are unbound and are kept in a folder that is filed in Sec. A. There is also one sheet entitled "Main Expenditures During 1924."

Account Books

Current Ledger, 1917-1927;

Transferred Ledger Sheets, 1917-1925;

National Dye Works

4

Journal, 1917, Sept.-March, 1925;

Journal, 1925, April-Aug., 1927;

Cashbook, 1917, Sept.-June, 1920;

Cashbook, 1920, July-Oct., 1922;

Cashbook, 1922, Nov.-Nov., 1924;

Cashbook, 1924, Dec.-Jan. 1927;

Cashbook, 1927, Feb.-Sept.;

Trial Balances, 1917, Sept. 30-Sept. 1, 1927

(Includes Inventories, 1918-1927);

National Dye Works

5

Voucher Register, 1923, May 1-Feb. 12, 1925;

Voucher Register, 1925, Jan. 1-Jan. 6, 1927;

Voucher Register, 1927, Jan. 7-Sept. 8;

Inventories, 1918-1927 (Included with Trial
Balances, 1917-1927).

MSS.

Sec. A

National Organization for Women. North
Carolina-Durham Chapter.

Records, 1967-1977.
72 items.

Durham, N.C. NOW chapter.

Collection consists of handwritten,
mimeographed and typed material,
including minutes of monthly meetings,
newsletters, bylaws, and letters. This
chapter was organized on May 19, 1974.
Records were given by the Secretary,
Faye Jones.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

20 MAR 97

36587265

NDHYme

E

MSS.

Tr.R. National woolsorters' association

N277W

[A collection of reports of conventions,
constitutions, and miscellaneous items, in-
cluding some manuscript material. v.p.,
1912-1934]

605351

Neal, Josie

Papers, 1910-1934

Pittsboro, Chatham Co., & Durham, Durham
Co., N. C.

XVII-A

163 items

3-30-56

GUIDE

Neal, Josie. Papers, 1910-1934. Pittsboro, &
Durham, N. C. 163 items. Sketch

Personal correspondence of Josie Neal. Consists mainly of letters from admirers in army camps during World War I. Letters dated July 17, 1917 from Mogalas, Arizona; Sept. 26, 1917, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; and from Camp Lee, Va., on Aug. 9, 1919, give accounts of camp life. One from Camp Jackson, on Nov. 4, 1917, gives an account of an epidemic of measles in camp. Various letters relate^{to} the training undertaken. Several letters from various business colleges describe courses

122

Neal, Josie

2

offered. One volume is a catalog of the Durham Business School, Durham, N. C., for the 1917 summer session.

A letter from a friend, dated Oct. 13, 1918, tells of the Spanish influenza epidemic in Greensboro, N. C., and measures taken by the civil authorities to prevent its spread.

The printed material consists of some postcards and Christmas cards and also various advertisements from music publication companies, advertising their latest sheet music scores.

Neal, Richard P.

Papers, 1826-1891

Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee

19-A
~~Section A~~

8-11-73

21 items

Neal, Richard P. Papers, 1826-1891. Nashville,
Tenn.

This collection begins with a bill for general merchandise Richard P. Neal had purchased from Burke and Powell in 1826 and 1827. A number of bills and receipts of the 1880's are addressed to Samuel D. Power, an attorney who married into the Neal family.

A religious poem that was maybe written in 1839 is signed by Mrs. Caroline R. Neal.

The correspondence includes family letters of the Neals and business and professional letters written to Samuel D. Power. A letter

Neal, Richard P.

of Mar. 26, 1866, from Roaring Spring, Ky., speaks of a large academy being in the process of construction and that H. McKennon had been sent for to "teach the school."

Undated notes by Miss Catherine Neal identify individuals figuring in the collection and establish family relationships.

The issue of The New York Herald for Apr. 15, 1865, that announces the death of President Lincoln is duplicated in the Newspaper Department.

Neave, Edward Baxter

Papers, 1854-1884

Salisbury, Rowan Co., N. C.

Cab. 50 84 items

6-30-69

Neave, Edward Baxter. Papers. Salisbury,
Rowan Co., N. C.

Edward Baxter Neave, who was born in Arbroath, Forfarshire, Scotland, moved with his family to the United States and then in 1861 enlisted in Company K, Rowan Rifles. He took a position with a band in Clinton, Illinois at the end of the Civil War. Later he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Charles F. Baker, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. After his retirement from this business,

Neave, Edward Baxter

2

Edward became secretary, treasurer, and general manager of Vance Mill Company of Salisbury.

The majority of the letters were written to Edward from Ellen (Baker) Neave, his wife; Josephine L. Neave, his sister-in-law; and William H. Neave, his half-brother.

Many of the letters contain information solely concerned with family matters and news of mutual friends. There is some mention, though, of problems during Reconstruction, such as inadequate postal service and private

Neave, Edward Baxter

3

financial difficulties. Both Governor William W. Holden of North Carolina and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson are mentioned in the letters. A great deal of the discussion in the letters centered around bands and concerts in Ohio and North Carolina. *

Three broadsides* were contained in the collection, all of which announce concerts in which William Neave took part. They have been transferred to the Broadside Collection in the Rare Books Department of the Perkins Library.

*One of these announces concert of Towler Brass Band, 21 Apr. 1868 in Ohio [redacted]; other two not located in RBR 1/85

Neblett, Sterling

Letters and Papers 1821-1871

Lunenburg County, Virginia

1 box. cab. 76. 217 pieces & 1 vol.

(See also Bound Vol. card)

JUL 7 1941

NEBLETT, Sterling Letters & Papers 1821-
Lunenburg Co., Va. 217 pieces Sketch 1871

Sterling Neblett was a doctor, but there is no indication in this collection that he ever practiced his profession. His home plantation, Brickland, was in Lunenburg Co., Va. His family consisted of his wife, Ann; three sons, James, R.N., and Sterling Jr.; and a daughter, Anne and perhaps others. His eldest son was a lawyer R.N. a doctor, and Sterling, Jr. appears to have been studying medicine at the University of Va. at the outbreak of the Civil War.

NEBLETT, Sterling

Sketch (2)

Dr. Neblett bought and sold land in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, for himself, for his friends, and as trustee for the Bank of Virginia and the Farmer's Bank of Virginia. He made frequent trips to Mississippi and Louisiana for reasons of health and business interest.

The items dated from 1821 to the beginning of the Civil War are mostly legal documents and business letters.

In the late 1840's Dr. Neblett was involved in legal difficulties about the selling of slaves in Mississippi or Louisiana, it being illegal

NEBLETT, Sterling Sketch (3)

at that time to bring slaves into Mississippi for sale. His papers reflect the usual business of a landowner, slave holder and cotton grower.

The letters of the war years are principally family letters, and those after the war mostly business letters. Neblett accepted the federal government's pardon in Oct. 1865, and returned to his land business, apparently with ample resources. There are few items after 1865, the last ascertainable date being 1871.

S-3673

Neblett, Sterling

Neblett, James H. U.

TS 11

Account Book, 1852

[Laurens, S.C.?]

5 pp.

Paper

16x11 cm.

JUL 8 1941

Neeld Family

Papers, 1831-1900

Grittenton, Wiltshire, England

18-G

26 items

11-9-70

Neeld Family. Papers. Grittleton, Wiltshire,
England

These papers principally concern the political careers of two members of the Neeld family of Grittleton, near Chippenham, Wiltshire. One of them was Joseph Neeld (1789-1856) who sat in the House of Commons for Gatton, 1830, and for Chippenham, 1830-1856. The other was his younger brother, Sir John Neeld, First Baronet (1805-1891), who was M. P. for Cricklade, 1835-1859, and for Chippenham, 1865-1868. There

are a few routine letters addressed to Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, Third Baronet, in 1899-1900.

The letters and printed broadsides and leaflets of 1831-1832 concern the parliamentary election of 1831 at Chippenham and the Reform Bill. They include the opinions of both Joseph Neeld and his opposition. A pamphlet of 1835 lists the electors of the borough of Chippenham. A broadside of June 24, 1837, is an address from John Neeld to his constituents for re-election. There are statistics on the

election results at Cricklade in 1857.

On March 11, 1842, W. E. Gladstone replied to a request to have Chippenham included on the list from which corn averages were to be taken. Sir James Graham's letter of Nov. 26, 1841, concerned appointments of commissioners of the peace and magistrates for the borough. The enlargement of its boundaries was the object of a petition in 1836 for which there is a list of signatures.

In 1831, Joseph Neeld had some difficulty

Neeld Family

4

with Anthony William Ashley-Cooper, M. P.,
for there is a legal document in which a third
party asserted that they were going to fight
a duel.

Neely, Thomas M.

See Thomas M. McNeely Papers

Neff, John Fred

DS

Papers, 1847-1884

Niagara, Niagara Co., N. Y.

21 - I

735 items

8-19-55

GUIDE

Neff, John Fred. Papers, 1847-1884. Niagara,
Niagara Co., N. Y. Sketch

Letters and business papers of John F. Neff, German immigrant and owner of a hardware store in Niagara, N. Y. The greater part of the collection - in particular, items after 1865 - consists of bills and receipts, letters of business, and numerous insurance policies. The letters before 1865 are mainly those of Henry G. Delker, a farmer in Ohio, and Michael Neff, a one-time railroad shop worker in Chicago, Ill. There are four or five letters from Union soldiers during the Civil War.

Neff, John Fred

2

Seventy-five items in the collection are written in German script (not catalogued). There are only four pieces dated later than 1871. Included in the collection are one letter by James Guthrie, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury (1853-1856), and three letters by Elisha Whittling, Comptroller, written to Gilman Folsom, Receiver of Public Moneys at Iowa City, Iowa. These letters relate to shortages in Folsom's deposits with the Treasury Dept. during 1855.

The letters of farmer Delker, from Brownhelm, Ohio, speak largely of farm business - planting, harvests, prices of basic commodities, and prices received for crops. Delker was evidently a close friend of the Neff family in "the old country" (i.e. Baden, Germany). He mentions other friends and relatives from Germany in Michigan, and reports on their success in farming there (e.g. July 25 and October 24, 1855). In addition, Delker could interest himself in politics. In two letters (July 29 and September 7, 1856)

Neff, John Fred

4

he wrote of the presidential election of 1856, stressing especially the fact that since Germans would vote for any Democrat, regardless of his qualifications, John Frémont was assured a majority of the votes in the area around Brownhelm, Ohio.

The Neffs - John and his brother Michael - did not prosper much in "the new world" until after 1862. Their letters before this date are mainly messages of pessimism, with a prayer scattered here and there. John Neff was continually investing what little money

Neff, John Fred

5

he made as a clerk in a hardware store in lands - in particular, in shares in "The Ridgway Farm and Land Company" of Philadelphia, Pa.. Michael, who clerked in the same store in Niagara, and later worked in a railroad shop in Chicago, could never find a job to suit his tastes. The panic year of 1857 was an especially bad one for the Neffs. But then came the Civil War. The two brothers combined their resources and set up in the hardware business on their own. The store, as numerous inventories, bills, receipts, and business

Neff, John Fred

6

letters indicate, was located near the old suspension bridge at Niagara, N. Y. The brothers prospered; that is, until 1871, at which date they discovered themselves at the mercy of their creditors (letter of March 5, 1871). Unfortunately, at this point in the collection the letters and papers end. But, generally, here is the brief history (1863-71), told largely through a few letters, and more numerous bills and receipts, of a small family enterprise - and perhaps one with a tragic ending. The business letters and

Neff, John Fred

7

papers provide many insights into the operations of small businesses at this time, especially as they were affected by such items as bank credit, income tax, discount rates on commercial paper, freight rates, and even post-Civil War mob violence in Niagara, N. Y. (cf. letters of Sept., 1865). With regard to credit operations in 1864, the letters dated March 11 and 12, 1864, are particularly interesting.

The Neffs evidently paid to stay out of the army during the Civil War (letter,

Neff, John Fred

8

March 11, 1864). However, one of their friends joined the 151st Regt., N. Y. Vols. One of his letters, sent from Warren Station, Va. (March 2, 1865), reports that Confederate soldiers were continually crossing Union lines and surrendering.

Negley, David Duncan

Papers, 1864-1922

Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana

SEE SHELF LIST

22 items

5-13-75

Negley, David Duncan. Papers. Indianapolis,
Marion County, Indiana

David Duncan Negley (1835-1922), farmer and Union army officer, was the son of a Methodist minister from Marion County, Indiana. In 1861, David D. Negley enlisted in the 11th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, rising to the rank of orderly sergeant while seeing action at Forts Henry and Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, where he was wounded. After his recovery, Negley recruited and led a company of the 124th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, receiving his commission

as first lieutenant in December, 1863, and as captain in January, 1864. He saw action during the Atlanta Campaign and was captured with his entire company at Spring Hill, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864. After spending several months as a prisoner at Andersonville, Negley was exchanged at the end of the war.

The collection consists of records of Negley's service in command of Company C of the 124th Indiana Vols. during 1864. Three of the items are muster rolls for the company covering

the period from January through June, 1864. The muster rolls covering the last four months of that period are remarkably complete. Two items relate to Negley's promotion-- one is his muster-out roll as a first lieutenant and the other is his muster-in roll as a captain. Twelve of the items are vouchers for supplies Negley received from the quartermaster's department and issued to his men during 1864. These vouchers were made out on May 31, 1865, to replace the original records that the Confederates had

Negley, David Duncan

4

captured at Spring Hill. The final item is the
obituary of David Duncan Negley.

MSS.

x

A Negro Camp-Meeting, [ca. 1900].
1 item.

Manuscript reminiscence entitled "A Negro Camp-Meeting." The anonymous white author visited an outdoor religious meeting of African Americans in Maryland around 1900. Includes descriptions of participants' clothing and physical appearance; their modes of religious expression; and the words to verses of spirituals.

1. Spirituals (Songs)
2. Afro-Americans--Songs and music.
3. Afro-Americans--Religion.
4. Camp-meetings--Maryland.
5. Afro-American preaching.
6. Afro-American public worship.
7. United States--Race relations--Hi [REDACTED] story.
- I. Title

NcD

22 JUN 93

28308706

NDHYme

~~Negro Collection~~ African-American Miscellany
1757-1980

v.p.

18-I

SEE SHELF LIST

Recataloged, 6-4-69

258 items and 2 vols.

53 items and 4 vols.
added, 6-4-69

3 items added, 6-2-72

1 item added, 1-21-80

Negro Collection.

African-American Miscellany

Deed of gift, 1808. -- Addition, 1 item.

Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina

Shelf location: 18-I

Deed of gift (1808 Dec. 27; 2 p.), recording transfer
of ownership of 5 Negro slaves to Mrs. Patsy Brickell
and her 3 children of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Purchase, 1979.

Accessioned 5-1-87

Negro Collection.

African-American Miscellany

Identity paper, 1849. -- Addition, 1 item.

Frederick County, Maryland

Shelf location: 18-I

Identity paper (1849 Jan. 13; 1 p.) for mulatto woman, Anna Whiten, who was born free. On parchment with seal.

Purchase, 1979.

Accessioned 5-1-87

The Negro Collection is a group of miscellaneous papers dealing with the history of the Negro in the United States. Papers previously cataloged at the Slave Sales Collection and the Manumission Papers have been combined with a smaller Negro Collection to form the present group of papers.

The earlier items are legal and financial papers concerning the purchase and sale of slaves and the recapture of runaway slaves.

Negro Collection

2

There are also several insurance policies taken out by slaveowners. These items treating slaves have been grouped together and constitute the Slavery Division within this collection.

Items concerning free Negroes consist of legal papers such as affidavits attesting to the freedom of specific individuals.

Among the volumes are a book of poetry and financial accounts written in the earlier part of the nineteenth century and a bank book

Negro Collection

3

for an account kept by a freed Negro

53 items and 4 vols. added, 6-4-69: Papers concerning slave sales and purchases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's activities in behalf of the Negro in the South in the 1960's and bibliographical information on printed works about the Negro. Also included are printed items on various programs and events related to the

Negro Collection

4

study of the history of the Negro. The volumes also provide bibliographical data on relevant printed material.

3 items added, 6-2-72: An advertisement for a tour of Africa under the auspices of the Society for African Culture Abroad (1972) and a letter with an enclosure from Charles Evers soliciting funds for the development of Fayette, Mississippi (May 25, 1970).

1 item added, 1-21-80: A document dated Feb. 28, 1831, in Oxon Hill, Maryland, and

Negro Collection

5

signed by Thomas Berry stating that when he sold a female slave and her child to Thomas C. Duvall in 1829, he assumed that the real purchaser was the woman's husband, William Williams, with whom he had made arrangements for the sale. Williams was described as "a coloured man" who had been hired to Duvall for eight or nine years. This document is filed in the Slavery Division of the Collection.

~~Negro Theatrical Collection~~

Nineteenth century

v.p.

SEE SHELF LIST

4-7-81

Renamed
African American
Theater and Minstrel Show
Advertisements

10 items

Negro Theatrical Collection. 19th Century
10 items

This collection consists of advertisements for minstrel shows, plays, and musicals. The casts are made up of Negro actors and actresses with a few exceptions. The media of advertising are posters, leaflets, and full page advertisements in the daily or weekly newspapers. Five of the posters advertise minstrel shows. The minstrel show is a unique development, a purely native form of entertainment, and a distinctively American contribution to theat-

rical history in the nineteenth century.

The American Negro minstrel had little in common with the European troubadours, minnesingers, and jongleurs. The burnt cork artist of the United States could have originated in no other country of the world. The origin is found in the singing and dancing of slaves on southern plantations in antebellum days. In the circus ring, in the regular theatres and other places of amusement where Negro specialties were featured, the minstrel show was born. All that was needed was for the various

specialities of the actors to be arranged into a coordinated program to give birth to the minstrel show. Early minstrel shows were spontaneous and almost instinctive, created by interaction between the performers and the vocal audiences they tried to please. The minstrel show was popular in appeal because it focused on humble characters and was dominated by earthy song, dance, and humor. The Negro was characterized as being lazy and shiftless, as loving watermelons and crap games, and as expertly wielding the razor. He loved chicken

so much that he could not pass a chicken coop without helping himself. He also delighted in using big words whose meaning escaped him completely and whose pronunciation as a result became quite ludicrous.

Probably the first public presentation of what may be called a real minstrel show took place in the Bowery Amphitheatre in New York City as early as 1843. Two companies--Virginia Minstrels and Christy's Minstrels--dispute as to which gave the first performance. Christy's Minstrels gave minstrelsy the stereo-

typed form which it kept to the present--the semi-circular arrangement, the performers, the interlocutor in the center, and the endmen with bones and tambourines. The earliest minstrels were white with burnt cork faces who portrayed the Negro, but as early as 1855 troupes of black minstrels began to appear and by the seventies Negro performers were in great demand. Negro performers inevitably became stars. By the time of the Civil War minstrelsy apparently had permanent possession of

many theatres while road companies carried the blackface art to the new California frontier. But by 1880 the minstrel show was being transformed into burlesque or variety shows, and by 1919 the days of the minstrel show, except as a vehicle for amateurs, seemed over. Economic panics, production costs, and the ever present demand for higher salaries caused its demise.

The success of minstrelsy and the related musical comedies demonstrated the great, almost unlimited demand for popular entertainment that spoke for and to the middle Ameri-

cans. Besides being entertainment, minstrelsy and the musicals were (and are) critics of the social and psychological structure of our country and creators of a "National Folklore"--an assemblage of images, definitions, symbols, and meanings that most Americans could and did share. Minstrelsy also brought a part of black culture into American popular culture for the first time.

By the turn of the 20th century, Tin Pan Alley, musical comedies and vaudeville were replacing the minstrel show and the black

Negro Theatrical Collection

8

entertainer, with a few exceptions, was relegated to the background, his act becoming only one feature of a vaudeville show.

MSS.

x

Neill, James George Smith, 1810-1857.
Papers, 1824-1859.

13 items.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in
Burmese War, 1852, and Brigadier-
General of the Madras Fusiliers during
the Sepoy Rebellion, 1857-1858.

2 journals; scrapbook;
correspondence; maps; and a photograph
documenting the career of James George
Smith Neill of the East India Company
during the Second Burmese War and the
Sepoy Rebellion. In volume 1 (Aug.
1852-June 1854), entries concern
military matters; Neill's opinion of
his fellow officers and compatriots and
of the Burman [redacted] s; and daily life in
the British I [redacted] ndian Army. 2
manuscript ma [redacted] ps illustrate

NcD

15 JAN 93 27257302 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Neill, James George Smith, 1810-1857.
Papers, ... (Card 2)
engagements at Pegu and Martaban.
Includes copies of 12 letters written
by Neill mostly from Rangoon on the
last pages. Collection includes an
edited transcript of the diary by Paul
H. Turney. Volume 2 (Oct. 1, 1856-Sept.
24, 1857) consists of almost daily
entries beginning while Neill was at
home in Ayrshire on leave and ending
the day before his death at Lucknow
while he served as Brigadier-General of
the Madras Fusiliers. In most entries,
Neill recorded military developments
and his opinion of fellow officers and
events. A letter (Aug. 1, 1857)
from Neill to [redacted] Havelock in which the
latter is accused of having "fallen

NcD

15 JAN 93

27257302 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Neill, James George Smith, 1810-1857.
Papers, ... (Card 3)
back" is tipped into the volume. Volume
3 (1857-1859) is a scrapbook containing
numerous clippings documenting Neill's
career and articles written in
memoriam. Collection also includes a
page from the Brighton Herald (Sept.
10, 1824.)

NcD 15 JAN 93 27257302 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Neill, James George Smith, 1810-1857.
Papers, ... (Card 4)

1. Havelock, Henry, Sir, 1795-1857.
2. India--History--Sepoy Rebellion, 1857-1858--Personal narratives.
3. Burmese War, 1852.
4. East India Company--History--19th century.
5. Pegu (Burma)--Maps, Manuscript.
6. Martaban (Burma)--Maps, Manuscript.
7. Burma--History--1824-1948.
8. Great Britain. Army. Madras Fusiliers.
9. Genre: Diaries.
10. Turney, Paul H.

Nc D

15 JAN 93

27257302 NDHYme

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Neill, James George Smith-

Papers, 1824-1859

Swindrigemuir, Ayrshire, Scotland

1 Reel

Negative

Copy of collection in the Manuscript
Department, Duke University Library

9-17-71

Neilson, George

Papers, 1891-1902

Glasgow, Scotland

34-B

12 items

2-3-69

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

Neilson, George. Papers. Glasgow, Scotland

George Neilson (1858-1923), historian and antiquary, was a charter expert and paleographer. A solicitor at Glasgow, he became procurator fiscal of police there in 1891 and served from 1910 as stipendiary police magistrate. His numerous scholarly publications include works on Scottish history, the antiquities of Scots law, and middle Scots verse.

He was a correspondent of Frederic William Maitland (1850-1906), Downing professor of the

Neilson, George

2

laws of England at Cambridge University, from whom there are twelve letters during 1891-1902. The dates and topics of Maitland's letters are: 1891, Feb. 2, the illness of a daughter; 1892, April 24, work on an unidentified project; 1894, Oct. 13, preparation of The History of English Law Before the Time of Edward I; 1896, April 7, The History of English Law, medieval law, and a doctorate from the University of Glasgow; 1898, May 4, English boroughs and Scottish burghs, Otto Gierke, Lord Acton and

Neilson, George

3

the Cambridge Modern History; 1898, Oct. 18,
receipt of the Minor Practicks and vacation
plans; 1899, April 23, Andrew Lang and his
History of Scotland, boroughs, and current
research; 1900, July 29, the poet, Huchown,
Maitland's lectures, and the relationship of
boroughs to colonial legislatures and the East
India Company, William de Shareshull and the
Year Books of Edward II; 1901, March 2, Huch-
own, Aula Regis, and the Year Books; 1901, Aug.
15, Neilson's failure to get a professorship

Neilson, George

4

at Edinburgh that went to Peter Hume Brown,
Maitland's academic position and his work on
English law and the Renaissance; 1902, Oct. 11,
the March laws, Huchown, and the Year Books;
and an undated letter about tenure in Scotland.

Neilson, William Allan

Papers, 1943-1944

Falls Village, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Section A 3 items

3-9-62

Neilson, William Allan. Papers, 1943-1944.
Falls Village, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Dr. William Allan Neilson (1869-1946) was a professor of English in Harvard U. (1906-1917) and president of Smith College (1917-1939). In addition, he wrote and edited several books. See Who Was Who in America, II, 394.

This collection relates to the "Committe of 100," of which Neilson was chairman. The organization was in support of the N. A. A. C. P. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). This material was sent to the

Neilson, William Allan

2

Rev. Lewistine McCoy, of Duke U.

Neilson's letter of Jan. 29, 1944, deplores anti-Negro manifestations in the U. S., requests funds for the N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and asks for 1,000,000 to sign the enclosed affirmation of Negro rights.

Another enclosure is the final chapter of New World A-Coming (1943), by Roi Ottley, dealing with Negro problems in the U. S.

Nélaton, Auguste

Papers, n. d.

n. p.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Nélaton, Auguste. Papers, n. d. n. p.
1 item. Sketch.

A treatment of a fistula on a joint by iodized injections, Burgrave dressings, and sea baths.

Nelson, Edith (Wood)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Nelson, Eliza K.

Papers, 1823-1867

Summit Point, Jefferson Co., Va.

Cab. 88

62 items

10-18-54

GUIDE

Nelson, Eliza K. Papers, 1823-1867. Summit
Point, Va. 62 items. Sketch

This is a collection of family letters. They are mainly addressed to Eliza K. Nelson from her father Thomas J. Nelson, and her brothers Robt. B. and W. M., and are principally concerned with the Nelsons and their relatives. Some other things which are mentioned are: phrenology, Wm. Henry Harrison's tour of Va. just before he was inaugurated, number of students and student life at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia which Robt. B. attended, duel between John Hampden Pleasants and

Nelson, Eliza K.

2

Thos. Ritchie, smallpox near Buchanan and vaccination against it, and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Nelson, Hugh

Papers, 1774-ca. 1831

Yorktown?, York Co., Va.

Section A

2 items

1 item added, 7-17-62

2-6-38

1 item added, 4-5-83

Nelson, Hugh. Papers. Yorktown?, York Co.,
Virginia

Hugh Nelson (1768-1836) was the son of Thomas, Revolutionary governor of Virginia, and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson. After graduating from William and Mary in 1790, he moved to Albemarle County, where he married Eliza Walker. Nelson was a member of the Virginia assembly from 1805 to 1809. He was also judge of the general court of Virginia. In 1811 he was sent to Congress and was returned continuously until he

Nelson, Hugh

2

resigned in 1823 to accept the post of ambassador to Spain. He was a close friend and neighbor of Jefferson and Monroe. He was relieved of his post at Madrid in 1825 and returned to Albemarle to spend his remaining years.

The collection contains the subscription list for the Rivanna River Improvement Company and a letter from Nelson from Madrid in which he expressed the hope that Monroe would permit his retirement before March, 1825.

1 item added, 7-17-62, from the Virginia Miscellaneous Papers, is an account (headed from the Virginia Advocate) of a meeting of the people of Albemarle County called for the purpose of considering the "coloured population" of the state. Hugh Nelson was chairman of the meeting. Albemarle instructed its delegates to the Virginia legislature to favor the gradual removal of the slave population from the state. The date of this meeting was ca. 1831.

1 item added, 4-5-83: In his letter to

Robert Cary and Company, Hugh Nelson speaks of his brother Thomas, who appears to have been the administrator of their father's estate. Hugh asks Cary and Company for a loan of two hundred pounds, the amount he has spent in buying slaves to increase the number he felt necessary for operating his plantation. He explains that his brother has not yet been able to raise the amount of the legacy his father's will provided for their mother which has to be paid before he receives any of his legacy. In an attempt to

assure Robert Cary and Company that the loan would be secure, he expresses optimism for the future of his plantation and the mercantile business that he and his brother have inherited in common from their father.

MSS.

2nd 47:D Nelson, Hugh M.

Account books, 1869-1912.

6 v.

Long Branch (Clarke Co.), Va.
resident.

Collection consists of six bound
volumes. One is dated 1869-1872. One
is dated 1868-1871, and a third is
dated 1887-1912.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579384 NDHYme

Nelson, Hugh M.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Nelson, Jane E. (Crease)

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Nelson, Robert Edward, Sr.

Papers, 1851-1887

Columbia, Fluvanna County, Virginia

Cab. 88 18 items and 1 vol.

6-19-61

Nelson, Robert Edward, Sr. Papers, 1851-1877.
Columbia, Fluvanna County, Virginia.

Chiefly personal letters relating to Dr. Robert Edward Nelson, Sr., a physician of Columbia, Virginia. He represented Fluvanna County in the House of Delegates at intervals between 1861 and 1865.

The one volume in this collection is a fragmentary minute book of Withers Masonic Lodge No. 212, in Columbia, from 1876-1885. Nelson served for a time as Grand Master. Contents include letters by F. H. Hill,

Nelson, Robert Edward, Sr.

2

W. B. Isaacs, and R. M. Page. On pages 196-197, tribute is paid to the late H. W. Murray. See the F. H. Hill MSS., in this department.

Masonic affairs are also discussed in the first letter in the collection, dated July 9, 1851, from J. L. Gordon to Thomas H. Tutwiler.

There are only four Civil War letters, three of them by Nelson. He writes on December 12, 1864, to S. R. Mallory, Confederate Navy Secretary, recommending his son to the C.S. Navy School on board the Patrick Henry.

Other Civil War subjects include the 7th,

Nelson, Robert Edward, Sr.

3

18th, and 44th Regts. of Va. Inf. Vols.; Capt. W. J. Dance's artillery from Powhatan County, Va. (Powhatan Art. Company); C.S. Army sickness and casualties; and Union Army Prisoners.

There is a Virginia land deed of Sept. 13, 1887. Other subjects discussed in the collection include estate settlements in Virginia.

C

Nelson, Thomas and William

Letters. 1787-1829

York Co. James City Co.
Yorktown^ and Williamsburg,^ Virginia

Section A

8 pieces

JAN 18 1935

Nelson, Thomas and William MSS. 1787-1829
Yorktown and Williamsburg, Va.

The collection contains a property list of Col William Nelson in 1789. There is also a letter concerning an expedition against the Indians in the South. The remainder of the letters are to Thomas Nelson, collector of customs at Yorktown, and deal with business matters.

6090-6091 C

Nelson, W. R.

Registers, 1891-1926

Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

10-31-58

2 vols.

Records of a collector of claims.

GUIDE

F- 6090

Nelson, W. R.

Register, 1891-1919

Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

36 pp. Boards 27 1-4 x 40 1-2 cm.

10-31-58

Records of a collector of claims.

F- 6091

Nelson, W. R.

Register, 1909-1926

Selma, Dallas Co., Ala.

87 pp. Cloth 37 x 43 cm.

10-31-58

Records of a collector of claims.

Nelson County, Virginia

See

Virginia. Nelson County

Nepean, Sir Evan, First Baronet

Papers, 1793-1801

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

2 items added, 4-16-68

1 item added, 7-5-71

12-12-67

Nepean, Sir Evan, First Baronet. Papers.
London, England

Sir Evan Nepean, First Baronet (1751-1822), British administrator, served as under secretary for war (1794-1795), secretary of the Admiralty (1795-1804), chief secretary for Ireland (1804), a lord commissioner of the Admiralty (1804-1806), and governor of Bombay (1812-1819).

On Dec. 15, 1794, William Huskisson, chief clerk in the War Department, discussed at length his status there and his future professional plans. His financial situation and his relationships with Pitt and Henry Dundas were

Nepean, Sir Evan, First Baronet

2

mentioned. Pitt apparently considered raising the Board of Control to a department of state.

2 items added, 4-16-68: On Feb. 14, 1793, Lord St. Helens, ambassador to Spain, discussed the problem of preventing France from obtaining grain from the Barbary States, a matter in which their relations with Spain were involved. He was in England and described the delays and dangers of his coming voyage. Charles O'Hara, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, and Admiral Phillips Cosby were noted. ^{PHC}

Nepean, Sir Evan, 1st Bart.

3

There is an extract from a letter of May 16, 1801, from Rear Admiral Blankett at Suez who reported on naval and military operations, an outbreak of the plague, and Lt. Col. Lloyd's conduct.

1 item added, 7-5-71. A letter from Francis Warden is undated, but the paper bears a watermark of 1815. He referred to a letter from Sir James Carnac who wanted to visit Bombay and who reported that Nepean had urged the governor general to adopt vigorous measures against Cutch. Warden later became a member of the

Nepean, Sir Evan, 1st Baronet
Bombay Council in 1823.

MSS.

Small Coll.

Neruda, Pablo, 1904-1973.

Papers, [1900s].

1 item.

Poet.

Collection consists of a photocopy of a poem by Neruda. It is a handwritten draft that came in the second edition of his complete works which were published in Buenos Aires, c1962.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

* lcs

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579461 NDHYme

Neruda, Pablo

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
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RECORDS.

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence

NUCMC

Papers, 1899-1947

Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N.C.

9-E

437 items and 3 vols.

4-9-71

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence. Papers.
Wilmington, New Hanover Co., N.C.

The papers of Charles Torrence Nesbitt relate chiefly to his career as public health officer of Wilmington and New Hanover County, North Carolina, from 1911 to 1917. His early life is recorded in a typescript of an autobiographical account which concerns his medical education and the first few years of his practice as a physician. After being licensed, he set up a private practice and later served

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence

2

as a medical officer with the West Virginia National Guard during the Spanish-American War. In 1906, he came to Wilmington and opened an office for the practice of internal medicine and maintained this office until he entered public service. He went to Akron, Ohio, in 1917, and was commissioner in charge of the United States Public Health Service sanitary district there, and in 1921 he became a surgeon with the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service. After being discharged in January, 1923, he returned to Wilmington where he prac-

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence

3

ticed on a consulting basis until ill health forced him into retirement. Little biographical information concerning Nesbitt could be located, but his autobiography indicates that he was still living in March of 1938.

Nesbitt's career as public health officer was a rather stormy one. His determined effort to imporve sanitary conditions in Wilmington forced him at various times into conflicts with other city and county officials, Watson Smith Rankin and the State Board of Health, and property owners who were reluctant to

meet the expense of improving their homes or rental units. The correspondence for these years forms the bulk of the collection and with the many clippings in the three scrapbooks documents his successful struggle to alert the city and county leaders to the need for legislation to control sanitary conditions and for the power to enforce the ordinances once they were passed. Attempts by his opponents to remove him from office failed, and many of them eventually supported him when a lower incidence of typhoid, malaria, and other

diseases and a markedly reduced death rate proved his programs and methods worthwhile. In 1925, some of them joined his original supporters in proposing him as Watson Smith Rankin's successor as secretary of the State Board of Health. A public housing complex was named in his honor in 1939.

Nesbitt corresponded with a number of public health officials. Charles Wardell Stiles and George Chandler Whipple wrote frequently concerning his projects. Stiles was a personal friend as well as a professional colleague and advised Nesbitt to be less aggressive and outspo-

ken in his relationship with influential people in Wilmington. Walter Hines Page and his son Arthur Wilson Page also corresponded with him, mainly about articles for their periodical, The World's Work.

In his autobiography, he discussed at great length his experiences as a student at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Baltimore Medical College. Among the physicians with whom he worked, Austin Flint, Jr., Edward Gamaliel Janeway, Frederick Peterson, George Reuling, and John Allen Wyeth, Jr. are noted

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence

7

in detail. While in New York, he became acquainted with a psychiatrist identified only as "J.B." Reference librarians at the Duke Medical Center were consulted, but no further identification for this man could be found. Nesbitt's conversations with this friend ranged over a variety of topics, including woman's suffrage, psychiatric theory, marriage as a cultural phenomenon, and the relationship between man's rational and emotional natures. Additional observations were made by Nesbitt in his autobiography on such subjects as

Nesbitt, Charles Torrence

8

Richard Croker and Tammany Hall, homosexuality in New York City, and the many acquaintances he made with artists, musicians, thieves, physicians, and other assorted individuals in the city.

Among the miscellaneous items in this collection are reports on health conditions in Wilmington and data compiled by Nesbitt during his service there. A large number of pictures are identified as photographs of tenements, outdoor plumbing facilities, and other scenes encountered by him on his inspection tours of the city.

See the senior honors thesis on file in the Duke University Archives: "Politics and Public Health: Dr. Charles T. Nesbitt and the Fight for a Healthy City in Wilmington, North Carolina, 1910-1917" by Chesley C. Herbert, III (1965). A copy of the bibliography from that paper is filed with the Nesbitt collection.

Nesbitt, John (d. 1817)

Papers, 1780

Keston Park, Kent, England

XVIII-E

2 items

4-3-68

Nesbitt, John (d. 1817). Papers, 1780.

Keston Park, Kent, England

John Nesbitt (ca. 1746-1817), British politician, served as M.P. for Winchelsea, 1780-1790, Gatton, 1790-1796, and Bodmin, 1796-1802. Biographical information appears in Namier and Brooke, The House of Commons, 1754-1790 (New York, 1964), III, 194-195. He was the nephew and principal heir of Arnold Nesbitt (d. 1779), M. P. who had two illegitimate sons, Colebrooke and Arnold, the latter of whom was probably the addressee of a letter of Aug. 31, 1780, from John Robinson, Secretary of the

Nesbitt, John (d. 1817)

2

Treasury. This letter and one of Sept. 5 from Robinson apparently concern the parliamentary election that John Nesbitt won at Winchelsea on Sept. 9. Robinson also noted that a royal warrant was being prepared for an unspecified purpose.

AUTOGRAPH FILE

6

Nesbitt, Robert T

Letters. 1861.

Marietta, Georgia

Section A

2 pieces

JUL 17 1940

NESBITT, Robert T

Letters.

1861.

Marietta, Georgia

2 pieces

Sketch

The first of the letters shows Nesbitt a soldier in a Georgia company just arrived in Richmond, Va., and gives his initial reactions to camp life. The second, from his sister to a friend, mentions the death of their mother. In later years Nesbitt was State Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia. His wife, Rebecca, was active in the U. D. C., and was instrumental in restoring markers in the Confederate Cemetery at Marietta.

Nesfield, William Andrews

Papers, 1852

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

12-1-60

Nesfield, William Andrews. Papers, 1852.
London, England

William Andrews Nesfield (1793-1881) was a British artist and landscape gardener. In a letter of Jan. 20, 1852, he gave advice on the selection of plants to William Gurdon. He also noted his preference for form in the creation of appealing gardens.

Nettleton, Joel L.

Papers, 1835

Newport, Sullivan Co., N.H.

Section A

1 item

7-2-83

Nettleton, Joel L. Papers. Newport, Sullivan
Co., New Hampshire

The one letter constituting this collection was written by Gilbert Nettleton to his father Captain Joel L. Nettleton of Newport, N.H., from Belleville, Ill. He writes that he left St. Louis after securing a position in Belleville. He is employed as both a bookkeeper and a clerk in a store which he says does an annual business of \$15,000, and he also keeps books for the flour mill which belongs in part to his

employer.

Nettleton's comments about St. Louis are the most interesting part of the letter. He says that it is a dull place unless one is in business, and a large percentage of the merchants are engaged in the trade of the far west or the Rocky Mountain trade. Apparently he did not find St. Louis dull. He speaks of the wildness of the people there, saying that some men from the first houses in the city dressed in skins of beasts and went for more than a year without

shaving, reports the visits to the city of a number of Indian chiefs of different tribes, including the Sioux and Fox tribes, and describes the cargoes the boats from the upper region of the Missouri River brought to St. Louis. Those cargoes included robes, furs, and specimens of natural history--buffalo, deer, grey and black bears, and many other kinds of wildlife.

He appears to stereotype people according to the states in which they lived, but he says he has found that other Yankees are not as ready

to accommodate fellow Yankees as are Virginians, Kentuckians, whom he describes as half horse and half alligator, and some people from farther south. Near the end of his letter he adds that he would have given his opinion of the slavery question if he had thought of it earlier.

Nettleton-Baldwin Family

Papers, 1839-1868

Milford, New Haven Co., Connecticut

1-D 392 items and 15 vols.

12-4-85

Nettleton-Baldwin Family. Papers. Milford,
New Haven Co., Connecticut

This collection is most significant for its depiction in the letters and diary of Lewis J. Nettleton of the life of a common soldier in the Union Army. In August, 1862, he joined Company E, 15th Connecticut Volunteers, in New Haven. He served in Virginia and on the eastern coast of North Carolina. He was a skilled carpenter by trade before and after the Civil War. His letters are addressed to his friend Charlotte A.

Nettleton-Baldwin Family

2 :

Baldwin, daughter of merchant David L. Baldwin of Milford, Connecticut. Their friendship developed well before he joined the army, but they did not marry until June 6, 1866. At one time her father did not approve of their friendship, but Charlotte's deep devotion to Nettleton never faltered during his years in the army. There is no evidence that he was other than an honorable man, but as a single man he had difficulty making a living as a carpenter. In the 1850s he tried to better his condition by going

first to Illinois and then to Missouri for a few years, but early in 1860 he returned to Milford. He had gold fever for awhile, and relatives who had already gone to California and were planning to go tried to persuade him to go, but he did not go.

There is evidence that Charlotte wrote to Nettleton regularly while he was in the army, and he wrote to her regularly, but his letters in the collection are much more numerous than hers. She was proud of him for volunteering, but the

Nettleton-Baldwin Family

4

sadness and worry that she expressed in her letters to him about the hardships and dangers he had to endure as a soldier are an example of how close friends and relatives back home were suffering along with the soldiers during the Civil War. Not infrequently Nettleton commented on the boxes of food and other items that she and others had sent to him and that other soldiers had received from their relatives and friends. Although a loyal soldier, Nettleton complained at times about various things, but he was

able to laugh about some of his experiences in camp. Among the deserters he reported being shot were some recruits in the 15th Connecticut Regiment.

Other than for the period of his service in the Union Army, Nettleton's diary, which he began in 1855 and continued through 1868, is rather limited in its contents on many of its pages, but when he was working he tended to record the kind of carpentry he was doing. It appears from his comments that he was a very sociable person

and carried on a somewhat extensive correspondence. His many letters written to Charlotte while he was in the army, as well as his wartime diary, are full of details about his experiences, those of his fellow soldiers, and his opinions and observations. Consequently, they constitute a valuable record of the life of a soldier in the Union Army. His regiment was engaged at the battles of Fredericksburg and Suffolk, but the closest he came to actual combat appears to have been when a shell burst near him

Nettleton-Baldwin Family

7 :

at Fredericksburg. He was encamped in several places in Virginia before his regiment was shipped in January, 1864, to Plymouth, North Carolina. In February he was in New Bern helping build a fort, and later he was sent to Kinston where he was when the war ended. He frequently did picket or guard duty, but he developed rheumatism, had dysentery more than once, and contracted malaria shortly before leaving Kinston. He was very ill with that disease for over seven months and said he almost

Nettleton was strongly opposed to slavery, supported Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and continually excoriated any who would compromise with the South. Next to the Rebels he hated most the "Copperheads."

Special note needs to be taken that one of Nettleton's diaries for 1862 is his only through August 8, 1862. On that date, as he was leaving for the army, he wrote that he was giving "Lotte" his diary to keep for him. On Monday, January

26, 1863, on a page carrying the printed date, Sunday, January 26, 1862, she started keeping a diary on the lower part of each page until she reached the section where the whole pages were available to her. Her record goes through December of that year. Nettleton began his second diary for 1862 on August 4. Charlotte's entries about frequent visiting and entertaining of relatives and friends, church services, and other events provide a glimpse of what life was like on the home front in Milford in 1863. A

comparison of her diary with some of the correspondence substantiates the fact that it was her diary for that whole year.

It was discouragement over the scarcity of work for him in New Haven and vicinity that led Nettleton in 1856 to go to Decatur, Illinois, where he had relatives. He became a partner in a store, but the business did not flourish, and on April 22, 1858, the partnership was dissolved. On the following day he left for St. Louis, where his cousin Nancy Spillman lived. From there he

travelled looking for work and found some in Versailles. He considered acquiring a quarter section of land in Missouri and becoming a farmer, but on March 6, 1860, after returning to Decatur, he started for Milford. His travels and observations in Morgan, Benton, Laclede, Moniteau, and Cooper counties and especially Versailles, Missouri, he recorded in a separate diary of May 16 - June 15, 1858, and in his regular diary.

Nettleton's sister, Hannah F. Risdon, and her

family migrated to California, and her several letters and his niece Emily's addressed to him give family news and some indication of what life was like in developing and operating a ranch near San Francisco Bay, 1860-1861. His niece Lizzie in California became a school teacher and married John Oscar Eldridge, a San Francisco auctioneer whose father lived in Springfield, Massachusetts. Her letters run from 1855? to 1858. An undated clipping states that Eldridge lost a leg to cancer.

Several of Charlotte's relatives lived in New York, where she sometimes visited. They may all have been her siblings, in-laws, and their offspring. There are many letters from her bachelor brother A. De Witt Baldwin written either to her or to their parents. He was a junior at Yale in 1850, later read law in New York in a firm headed by one Baldwin, and passed the New York state bar examination in 1852. He was first a clerk in a Wall Street law firm, but later, as a business card reveals, he was the

senior partner in the law firm of Baldwin and Farnham at 54 Wall Street. For a number of years he sent material home to be made into shirts, etc., sent his clothes home to be mended, and sent his soiled ones to be laundered, maintaining that he could barely live on his income in New York. His comments about being home for Thanksgiving give the impression that in the Baldwin family that day was possibly more important than Christmas Day. Since Mrs. Baldwin was often ill, most of the work in the David L. Baldwin

household fell on Charlotte as long as she remained single. Little wonder that she felt imposed upon at times by members of her family.

Two friends of Charlotte, one teaching in a home in Milledgeville, Georgia, and the other on a plantation in Russell County, Alabama, in the 1850s speak well of their employers and of how well they treated their slaves. Another friend tutoring in Natchez in the home of an unidentified Davis family wrote on April 11, 1860, in praise of her employers.

Another of Charlotte's correspondents was her cousin Edwin B. Baldwin of Company C, 27th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. A letter written by him to her and to his sister in January, 1863, each carries a printed drawing of a monitor.

Quite a number of the members of both the Nettleton and Baldwin families are mentioned, some of them frequently, in the correspondence and diaries, but in most cases it is impossible to determine their relationship to each other.

There is evidence that Charlotte was not the first Baldwin to marry a Nettleton. It is not clear as to the location Lewis Nettleton referred to as home before he joined the army or where he lived when he returned after the war. More than once in his diary he referred to his mother's death in 1849, and his father may have died before he began his diary. He visited among relatives frequently in Connecticut and while he was in the Mid-West. The places in his home state that he mentioned most were Milford,

New Haven, and Turkey Hill. His and Charlotte's story ends in this collection soon after the announcement in his 1868 diary of the birth of their second child.

Nettleton-Baldwin family papers, 1858. --
Addition, 2 items.

Correspondence, 1858.

Purchase, 1986.

Nettleton-Baldwin family papers, 1858. --
Addition, 2 items.

Shelf location: 17-I
Accessioned 10-27-86

Neuse Manufacturing Company

NUCMC

Papers, 1899-1941

Neuse, Wake County, N. C.

SEE SHELF LIST 606 items & 20 vols.

8-17-70

Neuse Manufacturing Company. Papers. Neuse,
Wake County, N. C.

The Neuse Manufacturing Company, a cotton textile mill, was incorporated in 1912 and was successor to the Neuse River Mills incorporated in 1899. The company went into receivership on July 25, 1936.

The collection of the company's archives is incomplete, but it contains considerable major accounting records. The papers include: minutes, 1899-1908; ledgers, 1912-1940;

journals, 1910-1937; production records, 1912-1937; audit and other financial reports, 1915-1937; receivership papers, 1936-1941; and others. These materials are listed below.

Minutes

Minutes of Meetings of Stockholders and Directors, 1899-1908

Financial Statements

Report on Examination, 1915-1920

Brief of Protest to Commissioner of Internal
Revenue, 1917-1920

Audit Report, 1918-1919

Audit Report, 1919-1920

Audit Report, 1920-1921

Audit Report, 1921-1922

Audit Report, 1922-1923

Discussion of "Stock In Process Inventories,"
Oct. 5, 1924

Neuse Manufacturing Company

4

Audit Report, 1924-1925

Audit Report, 1925-1926

Audit Report, 1926-1927

Audit Report, 1928-1929

Audit Report, 1929-1930

Audit Report, 1930-1931

Audit Report, 1931-1932

Special Report, May 23, 1936

Audit Report, 1936, Apr. 1 - June 25

Audit Report, 1936, Apr. 1 - July 25

Audit Report, 1936, July 25 - Nov. 16, 1937

Receivership Papers

Don P. Johnston, Sr., was appointed receiver of the company on July 25, 1936. Considerable correspondence, financial reports, tax records, and legal papers date from the years when he handled the mill's affairs. Willis Smith was the company's attorney during this period, and there is correspondence with him.

(Continued on next card)

Neuse Manufacturing Company
Account Books

6

Vol. Nos.

Neuse 1 Ledger C, 1912-1937

Boxed Ledger, 1936-1940

Neuse 2 Trial Balances, 1931, May - Mar.,
 1940

Neuse 3 Journal and Cashbook, 1910, July -
 Aug., 1916

Neuse Manufacturing Company

7

Neuse 4	Journal and Cashbook, 1916, Sept. - May, 1920
Neuse 5	Journal and Cashbook, 1920, June - Jan., 1924
Neuse 6	Journal and Cashbook, 1924, Jan. - Feb., 1928
Neuse 7	Journal and Cashbook, 1928, Mar. - Aug., 1931
Neuse 8	Journal and Cashbook, 1931, Sept. - Nov., 1934
Neuse 9	Journal and Cashbook, 1934, Dec. - Mar., 1937

Neuse Manufacturing Company

8

- Neuse 10 Production Record Book, No. 1,
1912, Mar. - Mar., 1920
- Neuse 11 Production Record Book, No. 2,
1920, Apr. - Apr., 1932
- Neuse 12 Production Record Book, No. 3,
1932, May - May, 1937
- Neuse 13 Cotton Buyer's Daily Report, 1933,
Apr. - Apr., 1937
- Neuse 14 Invoice Book for Consignments to Con-
verse & Co. of New York City, 1917, Apr. -
Dec., 1923

Neuse Manufacturing Company

9

Neuse 15 Sales Invoice Book, 1936, Jan. -
Aug., 1937

Neuse 16 Invoices, Misc., 1933, Jan. - Sept.,
1937

Neuse 17 Shipping Book, 1916, Sept. - Sept.,
1927

Neuse 18 Shipping Book, 1927, Sept. - July,
1934

Textile manufacturing at Neuse apparently ceased by 1940 when the Neuse Manufacturing Co. is no longer listed in Davison's Textile Blue Book. In 1946 Diana Mills appears in the listings at Neuse. By 1948 this mill has become Mill No. 7 of Erwin Mills, and records for it are in the Erwin Mills Papers.

MSS.

6th 17:C Nevins, Townsend & Co.
Papers, 1844-1846.

11 items.

New York, N.Y. brokers.

Collection contains business
correspondence from New Orleans
addressed to Russell H. Nevins, David
H. Nevins, and George Townsend.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

19 MAR 97

36579445 NDHYme

Nevins, Townsend & Co.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

F- 6071 L

Nevitt, John J.

Daybook, 1845-1849

Savannah, Chatham Co., Ga.

478 pp. Boards 22 x 33 cm.

10-6-58

GUIDE

MSS.

x

The new and enlarged hymn book for the use of primitive Methodists : partly compiled from the large and small hymnbooks, prepared by the late Mr. Hugh Bourne, partly from the hymns of numerous popular authors, (living and deceased) and from those of unknown authors, and enriched with original hymns, and selected ones, altered or remade by John Flesher, 1857 Jan. 27. 1 item (ca. 190 p.).

Without music.

In phonetic shorthand.

Summary: Written by Samuel Harding, a Primitive Methodist minister. Contains several indexes to the hymns, a textual index based on books of the Bible, and a subject index.

NcD

24 SEP 91

24438506

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

The new and enlarged hymn book for the
use of primitive Methodists : ...
(Card 2)

1. Primitive Methodist Church (Great Britain)--Hymns.
2. Hymns, English--History--19th century.
3. Harding, Samuel.
4. Bourne, Hugh, 1772-1852.
5. Genre: Hymnals.



NcD

24 SEP 91

24438506

NDHYme

New Bern, N. C. Post Office

Accounts, 1835-1837

Recataloged as:

Wiswall, H.

Papers, 1835-1862

MSS.

Sec. A

New England man's travel diary, 1831.
1 v.

Author appears to be from New
England.

Collection consists of a travel
diary. There is little information to
help identify the author, although it
seems that he was from New England,
literate and interested in issues of
the time. The volume covers only the
first day of a journey beginning in
Boston, continuing to New York City, up
the Hudson to Albany and back across
New England. He writes of the
stagecoach ride to Providence, and of
the trip into Long Island Sound on a
steamboat. H [redacted] is companions were
three men fro [redacted] m S.C., two from
Charleston, a [redacted] nd one from Columbia.

NcD

02 JUL 98 39390580 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

New England man's travel diary, 1831.
...
(Card 2)

He reports their conversation on various topics such as tariff legislation, nullification, secession, slavery, salaries for clergymen, and prostitution. He also describes Providence and Newport, R.I. and gives details of his accomodations on the ship, BOSTON. Also included are anecdotes about Washington Allston, the painter, and Thomas Cooper, educator.

Cataloged from card catalog.

*lcs

NcD

02 JUL 98

39390580

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A

New England man's travel diary, 1831.
...
(Card 3)

1. Allston, Washington, 1779-1843.
2. Slavery--United States.
3. Tariff--United States--History--19th century.
4. Steamboats.
5. Rhode Island--Description and travel.
6. New England--Description and travel--1775-1865.
7. New York--Description and travel.
8. United States--Description and travel--1783-1848.
9. Providence (R.I.)--Description and travel.
10. Newport (R.I.)--Description and travel.
11. Genre: Diaries--Travel.

NcD

02 JUL 98

39390580 NDHYme

New England Protective Union

c

Papers, 1847-1890

Boston, Mass.

VIII-E

929 items

7-30-54

GUIDE

New England Protective Union. Papers, 1847-1890.
Boston, Mass. 929 items. Sketch 1

Papers, of the New England Protective Union. The Union was organized in 1847 under the title of the Workingmen's Protective Union. The title was changed in 1849. The union was essentially a federation of local stores which cooperated to provide the laboring class with merchandise at reduced cost. The union was founded in Boston and spread rapidly to neighboring towns during the early 1850's. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War dissension developed among its members. Thereafter it underwent a

decline.

The papers in this collection are largely receipts belonging to the union. The majority of these are dated during the 1850's and refer to Boston firms.

New Granada (Viceroyalty). Real Audiencia
de Santa Fé de Bogotá

Records, 1798-1800

Bogotá, Colombia

XIII-D

1 vol.

10-14-67

New Granada (Viceroyalty). Real Audiencia
de Santa Fé de Bogotá. Records, 1798-1800.
Bogota, Colombia.

An incomplete volume (folios 61-256) of original legal documents, 1798-1800, records part of a suit that was brought before the Audiencia of Santa Fé de Bogotá by Luis de Ovalle, procurator of the Audiencia, on behalf of Joaquin Albira de la Zerda of Tunja (near Bogotá) against Fr. Josef Antonio Barrera, a clergyman of minor orders. Barrera enjoyed a small income from Albira de la Zerda's land (a capellanía) which the latter sought to have

New Granada (Viceroyalty). Real Audiencia 2
de Santa Fé de Bogotá

withdrawn. The land was awarded originally by Philip II. Albira de la Zerda's family tree appears in the volume. Several documents are signed by Viceroy Pedro Mendinueta y Musquiz and the judges of the Audiencia who heard the case (ff. 77, 107, and 246). Lists of the judges may be found in Pedro M. Ibáñez, Crónicas de Bogotá, 2nd ed. (Bogotá, 1913-1917), II, 147, 211.

New Hampshire

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

New Hampshire papers, 1838. -- Addition, 1 item.

Letter (1838, June 27) to Andrew S. Woods informing him of the Democratic candidates nominated for governor and congress in New Hampshire. Includes information concerning Wood's possible appointment as bank commissioner.

Purchase, 1985.

New Hampshire papers, 1838. -- Addition, 1 item.
Merrimack County, New Hampshire

Shelf location: 17-I
Accessioned 10-31-86

New Jersey Miscellany.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

F- 3077

128 New London Academy

C

Minutes of Board of Trustees

New London, Va.

July 1, 1826- May 27, 1881

OCT 10 1935

New London Academy

For further information about this school see:
James Siddons, The Spirit of New London Academy
(Bowie, Maryland, 1994).

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

New Mexico. Records Center

Mexican Archives of New Mexico, 1821-1846

42 Reels

Positive

Printed Guide and Calendar

4-24-70

New Mexico. Records Center. Mexican Archives

The contents of this microfilm are described in two publications of the Records Center: Guide to the Microfilm Edition of the Mexican Archives of New Mexico 1821-1846 (Santa Fe, 1969); and Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Mexican Archives of New Mexico 1821-1846 (Santa Fe, 1970). These works are filed with the microfilm.

MICROFILM.

MANUSCRIPTS

New Mexico. Records Center

Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821

22 Reels Positive

Printed Guide and Calendar

From Archives Division, State of New Mexico

Records Center, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe.

Fund: History (Lanning). Price: \$198.00

Date of order: 7-22-68 Date received: 8-7-68

8-8-68

New Mexico. Records Center. Spanish Archives

The contents of this microfilm are described in two publications of the Records Center: Guide to the Microfilm of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821 (23 pp.); and Calendar of the Microfilm Edition of the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, 1621-1821 (182 pp.). These works are filed with the microfilm.

Treasure Room

F-3078

New Orleans. (City)

55-416

Record of Corporation Licenses. 1847-52

New Orleans, La.

126 pp.

Boards.

45 x 28 cm.

AUG 30 1940

New Orleans

Register of Names, 1857-1898

Recataloged as Société Française de
Bienfaisance et D'Assistance Mutuelle de
la Nouvelle-Orléans

New Testament Club

See Duke University Archives

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sect. A

New Union Church (Randolph County,
N.C.: Methodist Protestant).
Assessment for Asheboro Circuit,
1861.

1 item (2 p.).

Lists twelve churches on Asheboro
Circuit and assessments for support of
the minister and president. Addressed
to class leader at New Union Church.

1. Methodist Protestant Church--North
Carolina. 2. Randolph County (N.C.)--
Church history.



NcD

25 OCT 88

18664235 NDHYme

New York

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

New York (N. Y.) Port

Papers, 1853-1861

New York, N. Y.

Cab. 5

6 items

9-23-59

New York (N. Y.) Port. Papers, 1853-1861
New York, N. Y. 8 items. Sketch.

Five letters of recommendation to the collectors of the port of New York. One is from Henry Nicoll, former U. S. Representative from N. Y. There is also a clearance paper of Jan. 11, 1861, for the Ice Sea Witch bound for St. Lucia with merchandise.

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

Sect. A

New York (State). Militia.

Enrollment book, 1864, Aug. 8.

1 item.

Enrollment ledger containing a list of persons eligible for military duty in North Greenbush, N.Y. The list was compiled by the New York State Militia, Samuel D. Potts enrolling officer, and filed Aug. 8, 1864.

I. Place: New York--Rensselaer County
---North Greenbush.

NcD

12 MAY 87

15673626 NDHYme

New York Central Railroad

D.S.

Papers, 1853-1892

Albany, Albany Co., and Buffalo, Erie Co.,
N. Y.

22-I

5-29-62

129 items

New York Central R. R. Papers, 1853-1892.
Albany, Albany Co., and Buffalo, Erie Co., N. Y.

The New York Central Papers, 1853-1892, are presumably those of the general manager of the road, C. Vibbard. They are business papers covering correspondence, legal matters, accounts, and claims. The Hudson River R.R. and the Michigan Central R. R. are mentioned. After 1861 there are fewer papers. In 1862 General Jay Gould, a director of the road, is mentioned. The Civil War period has no papers. From 1865 the name of C. Vibbard disappears,

New York Central R. R.

2

although the papers are of the same general character. A brief of title for land in Atlantic City, N. J., concludes the collection.

FILM

MANUSCRIPTS

New York Historical Society Papers

1. A. L. S. from the Rev. James Wilson to James Boswell, Oct. 10, 1785
2. Miscellaneous MSS. L.--A. L. S. from Richard Price to John Ledyard, Hackney, June 19, 1790
3. Miscellaneous MSS. Gorham, N.--A. L. S. from Nathaniel Gorham to Richard Price, Dec. 26, 1785

Dealer: New York Historical Society, 170
Central Park, West, New York 24, N. Y.

Fund: Philosophy (Peach)
(Over)

New York Mercantile Library Association.

Papers, 1834-1864

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

23 items

4-8-60

New York Mercantile Library Association.
Papers, 1834-1864. New York, N. Y. 23 items.
Sketch.

The New York Mercantile Library Association, founded in 1820 for young clerks of merchants, was part of a wave of such subscription libraries established in the United States. It grew from 31,674 volumes in 1850 to 250,000 volumes in 1950. Its Board of Directors were distinguished New Yorkers who sponsored lecture courses of an educational type. In 1834 Dr. John H. Griscom (1809-1874), New York Sanitarian, proposed a lecture course in physiology.

New York Mercantile Library Association

2

He refers to courses in Phrenology and Geology given by the Association. Dr. Charles A. Lee, physician, professor of Materia Medica in the University of the City of New York, editor, and medical writer, suggests in 1838 a few lectures on quarantine regulations.

John Wakefield Francis (1789-1861), physician, medical professor, biographer, historian, and Medical writer and editor accepted an honorary membership in the Association in 1859, when he wrote of its founding and of the interest of DeWitt Clinton and William Wood (1797-1877),

New York Mercantile Library Association 3
publisher of medical books, in the library's
progress.

In the late 1850's and early 1860's, the famed American orator Edward Everett, gave a number of lectures before the association and its guests. In reply to invitations to attend, a number of New York scientists and physicians wrote: Oliver Walcott Gibbs, Chandler R. Gilman, Joseph Mather Smith, Thomas Cock, Robert Ogden Doremus, John Torrey, Thomas Ward, George Redfield, Edward Delafield, Henry D. Bulkley, Valentine Mott, and Willard Parker.

New York Mercantile Library Association

4

Jas. Melville Gillis sends Astronomical and Meteorological Observations from the U. S. Naval Observatory in 1864. E. L. Youmaus, medical author and educator, writes to obtain lecture dates.

New Zealand Photograph Album

1896

New Zealand

Cab. 37

1 vol.

8-9-58

Recataloged, 10-14-82

New Zealand Photograph Album. 1896. New
Zealand

This album contains thirty-six photographs, albumen prints, of scenes from the north and south islands of New Zealand. The cover of the album is stamped in gold "M.B.M. Niu Tirani. 1896." No bibliographic record has been located for M.B.M. or an album with this title.

Many of the photographs are labeled as being by Morris, and others may also be. Several were by Burton Bros. of Dunedin. The first

New Zealand Photograph Album

. 2

photograph was marked for J. Martin of Auckland.

A list of the photographs is in the Inventory File. The photographs, all mounted, are roughly 6 x 8 in. with variations within an inch either way depending upon how they were cut. The scenes include both cities and countryside. Nos. 1 and 32-36 include Maoris and Maori artifacts.

MSS.

6th 9:B, Ovsz. Box 10, 2nd Carrel C211
Newbold, Nathan Carter.
Papers, 1848-1951.
1902 items.

Director of the Division of Negro Education in the N.C. State Department of Public Instruction from 1913 to 1950.

Collection is divided into the following categories: correspondence, legal and financial papers, writings, miscellany, clippings, printed materials, pictures, and volumes. Much of the correspondence is made up of appreciation letters from public school officials who wrote to Newbold upon his retirement. There are also personal lett [redacted] ers of courtship, love, and mar [redacted] riage. Some pictures

NcD

23 APR 97 36791115 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 9:B, Ovsz. Box 10, 2nd Carrel C211
Newbold, Nathan Carter.

Papers, ... (Card 2)
have been identified as being of the
U.S. Military Academy at West Point
during the 1890s and many of the legal
and financial papers were generated by
Newbold's father and grandfather.
There are also some phonograph records
of speeches; these are reproduced on
tape for use by researchers.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

23 APR 97

36791115 NDHYme

Newbolt, Henry John, Sir, 1862-1938.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
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RECORDS.

Newbolt, Henry John, Sir, 1862-1938.

Papers, 1900-1934. -- Addition, 34 items.

London, England

Shelf location: Erwin Office

Poet. -- Chiefly letters to Sir Henry Newbolt from Sir Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch discussing literary matters and publication plans.

Purchase, 1-19-87

Accessioned 1-19-87

Acc. No. 87-6

Newby, Larkin

DS

Papers, 1796(1803-1823)1956

Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N.C.

18-I

262 items & 1 Vol.

212 items added, 3-4-67

5-11-51

GUIDE

Newby, Larkin. Papers, 1796-1921. Fayetteville,
N. C. 262 items & 1 vol.

X-B

Correspondence of Larkin Newby, merchant, legislator, and bank director of Fayetteville, N. C. In the 1790's, Newby was ~~engaged in~~ ^Q merchandising in Petersburg, and maybe, Vienna, Georgia. By 1803 he was a merchant in Fayetteville, N. C. He married Cecilia W. Pearce, daughter of Oliver Pearce, another merchant of Fayetteville. To them were born at least four children: Blakely, Thompson, Clinton and Mary. In 1813 Newby entered the N. C. House of Commons

for one term. It appears that he suffered severely from the panic of 1819. During the summer and fall of 1823 he was taking the waters at several springs in Va., including White Sulphur Springs. It seems from the collection that he died some time between Sept. 1823 and July, 1824.

Most of the earlier letters in these papers are those of John Williams Walker, an intimate friend of Newby's. This correspondence terminates in 1811, but is resumed in 1820 when

Newby was seeking financial assistance. The following sketch of Walker (1783-1823) will help clarify the contents of his letters:

He was born in Amelia Co., Va., son of Jeremiah and Mary Jane (Graves) Walker. His father served for a number of years as pastor of Nottaway Church, Amelia Co., Va., later moving to Elbert Co., Ga., where he also served a Baptist Church. J. W. Walker received his preparatory education from Dr. Moses Waddel, who conducted a school in Columbia Co., Ga., 1794-1801, and

one in Vienna, Abbeville District, S. C., 1801-1804. He graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1806 ^{an} and A.M., 1809; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Petersburg, Ga. Soon afterwards, in 1810, he moved to Ala. and began practicing law in Huntsville, then Twickenham, Miss. T. On Jan. 30 of that year he married Matilda, daughter of Col. LeRoy and Judith (Sale) Pope. They had five children. Walker was a member of the legislature of Ala. Territory in 1818 and the following year was president of the convention

that framed the constitution of the state. In 1819 he was elected the first U. S. Senator from Ala., and served in that capacity from Dec., 1819, until 1822, when he resigned on account of ill health. Both he and Newby were slaveholders.

The letters of J. W. Walker; his brother J.S. Walker; Newby to his wife Cecelia; O. Whyte, merchant of Boston; Samuel Goodwin, walker's half-brother; Wm. Tatom; Oliver Pearce and his wife M. L. Pearce; Benjamin West, postmaster

of Providence, R.I., famous compiler of almanacs and astronomer (see Dictionary of American Biography); and Chas. S. Cosby, a Federalist in Savannah contain information on the following subjects: schoolmates of J. W. Walker at Petersburg, Ga., in 1799; a duel that was called off; performances by a band of travelling actors who came to Petersburg; merchandizing in various places; horse racing at Augusta in 1800; Alexander McMillans's suspending the publication of the Southern Sentinel; commodity prices at

Augusta, Savannah, and N. Y. in March, 1800; punishment meted out to a fellow who attempted to commit rape; statues Napoleon I ordered erected in the great gallery of the Tuilleries; ceremony of placing Washington's bust in that gallery; James McHenry, Bushrod Washington, Wm. Rawle, and Jared Ingersoll; duels between James A. Bayard and Christopher G. Champlin and a Major William Kersey and Lieut. Marks; Lorenzo Dorn's appearances in Petersburg, Ga., in Feb. and Oct., 1803; death of J. W. Walker's

Dow?

brother Memorable in 1803; girl friends and courtship of J. W. Walker; La. purchase; composition of the Republican Party in Savannah in Aug., 1803; description of Athens, Ga.; Wm. Bibb's candidacy for the Ga. senate in 1803; candidacies of Samuel D. Purviance and David McFarlan of N. C. for a seat in the House of Representatives; religion, including Deism; social life in Petersburg, Ga.; success of Napoleon in 1806; prices of cotton and tobacco in Boston, Mar., 1806; rumors from Abbeville,

S. C. that several prominent men in ~~that several~~
~~prominent men in~~ that area were circulating a
large sum of counterfeit money; descriptions of
New Orleans in 1808 and the practise of celibacy
in the Catholic Church; Walker's meeting up with
a college classmate, Thos. George Perry, in
Washington, Miss., in Feb., 1809; life of Miss.
planters and the policy of Natchez merchants;
loss of a daughter by the Newbys in 1810; steam-
boat and stagecoach travel; attempt by congress
in 1812 to suspend the non-importation laws;

Archibald McByde; Jonathan Robinson; William Hunter; Wm. Lowndes; Tench Coxe; Newby's introduction into the House of Commons in 1813 of a bill to incorporate the Orphan Asylum Society of Fayetteville; proceedings in the N. C. legislature; rumors regarding the destination of Napoleon in 1815; Salem, N. C. and Salem Academy in 1823; and sermon of 1862 (June) which attacks the despotic North.

The letters skip from 1823 to 1871. The later

ones include: a letter regarding plans to revive the Odd Fellows Lodge at Tarboro, letter of Dr. Robt. B. Sutton of Louisburg to Mary P. Newby in Simpsonville, N. C., correspondence between Maggie Vance Newby of Sanford, N. C. and Charles W. Hart and between Maggie Vance (Newby) Pearce and her husband, B. C. Pearce, a merchant. There are a few clippings, receipts and fragments of Demorest's Monthly Magazine and Demorest's Family Magazine.

212 items added, 3-4-67, concern the descendants of Larkin Newby. The most valuable part of this addition is a group of legal papers from Cumberland Co., N.C., showing land holdings of the Newby-Pearce-Tillinghast families. The correspondence contains a letter of Benjamin West, postmaster of Providence, R.I., written in 1804 to his daughter Mary (West) Pearce. These papers give a glimpse of Larkin Newby's son, George Clinton[?] Newby, who married Margaret Tyson ca. 1846. George C. Newby attended the Medical College of Charleston,

Newby, Larkin

13

1844-1846. He finally settled in Sanford, N.C., where his large family grew up and where he practiced till his death in 1911.

Newby, Thomas

Day book, 1752-1758

Perquimans Co., N. C.

19-A

6-18-68

175 pp.

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham-Clinton,
Fourth Duke of Newcastle

See Clinton, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham-,
Fourth Duke of Newcastle

Newcastle, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham-Clinton,
Fifth Duke of

See Clinton, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham-,
Fifth Duke of Newcastle

Newcomer, J. V. Michael

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

6821-6832 & XV-C

Newcomer Family

Volumes, 1811-1882

Washington County, Maryland

2-1-63

12 vols.

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Newcomer Family. Volumes, 1811-1882.
Washington County, Maryland

These twelve volumes--arithmetic book, cashbook, ledgers, grain account book, daybook-ledger, and docket books--belonged to various members of the Newcomer family of Washington County, Maryland. Some of the Newcomers lived in Hagerstown, but the family was centered in the Beaver Creek District. A valuable source of reference is John Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia, 1882), II, 1037-1040. Residents of

Beaver Creek in 1882 are named and cemetery records which include the names of many Newcomers are given in the section on the Beaver Creek District, pages 1299-1302.

Three ledgers contain accounts of a milling business from 1811 to 1827. Miscellaneous notations indicate ownership by a member of the Newcomer family, but the exact person or persons is obscure. The balances of accounts can be traced from the early volumes to the later ones, so the three ledgers are continuous. However, the dates of the volumes

overlap. In the back of the third volume are records of wheat purchases in 1834-1835 and a business agreement by Michael Newcomer.

The arithmetic book of William Newcomer dates from about 1827 (see page 19). It contains rules, problems, and computations.

John Newcomer (1797-1861) held various elective offices in Washington County--sheriff, state senator, county commissioner, and membership in the state constitutional convention that was elected in 1850. In 1836 he was elected sheriff for a term of three years. His

docket book of 1837-1839 relates to his duties as sheriff. It contains lists of legal cases that came before local courts. The contents are: Judicials from the Court of Appeals and from the justices of the peace; summonses from the Orphan's Court, Chancery Court, and from other counties; and lists of warrants and other notices. Many pages have been removed, and these records are sometimes only fragmentary.

A docket book of 1838 records cases that came before the March term of the Washington County Court. These records are those that

Sheriff Newcomer kept for his duties with the court. His initials appear on entries for civil appearances. Further, the summons for trial entry 292 of this volume remained inserted in it. The summons is addressed to the sheriff and bears his numerical reference, "292." The summons is filed in an envelope on the inside back cover.

The jail docket book, 1838-1839, also belonged to Newcomer's term as sheriff. It contains names of prisoners and brief information on their cases. The entries date from

January 3, 1838, to November 29, 1839.

Accounts of a shoemaker are recorded in a ledger of 1828 to 1838. The owner was apparently one of the Newcomers, but his identity remains obscure.

The daybook and ledger, 1834-1859, may have belonged to Samuel G. Newcomer and Georgia S. Newcomer whose names appear prominently on the inside front cover. The volume was used as both daybook and ledger at various times. The accounts prior to the early 1840's suggest a milling business. After this time they appear

more like personal accounts.

Another volume contains grain accounts, 1847-1854, from the firm of M. and J. H. Newcomer. Notations in the early accounts and loose receipts that tally with accounts in the volume (filed in an envelope on the inside back cover) give the initials of the owners. Other loose papers indicate that the business was either a mill or else included one. The entries record the amounts of wheat, rye, and flour that the company has in account with various individuals.

The cashbook of 1858-1860 belonged to William Newcomer.

A ledger of 1879-1882 from Beaver Creek may also have belonged to one of the Newcomers. The accounts appear to be from a milling business.

Most of these volumes are apparently from the Beaver Creek District. Names on the accounts are repetitious and can often be found in the list of residents of the district that is given in Sharf's book.

Individual cards for each volume follow this sketch of the collection.

L- 6821

Newcomer Family

Ledger, 1811-1820

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

256 pp.

Boards

31 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 20 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

F- 6822

Newcomer Family

Ledger, 1818-1823

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

175 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

L . 6823

Newcomer Family

Ledger, 1819-1835

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

316 pp.

Boards

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 19 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

L - 6824

Newcomer Family

Ledger, 1828-1838

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

172 pp.

Boards

32 x 19½ cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

F- 6825

Newcomer Family

Ledger, 1879-1882

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

434 pp. Cloth and Boards 36 x 22½ cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

F- 6826

Newcomer, John

Docket Book, 1837-1839

Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland

128 pp. Leather and Bound 33 x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

F- 6827

Newcomer, John

Docket Book, 1838

Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland

164 pp. Cloth and Boards 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-1-63

Part of the Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

F- 6828

Newcomer, John

Jail Docket Book, 1838-1839

Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland

198 pp.

Boards

33 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

F- 6829

Newcomer, M. and J. H.

Grain Accounts, 1847-1854

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

191 pp.

Boards

33 x 20 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

F- 6830

Newcomer, Samuel G. and Georgia S. [?]

Daybook and Ledger, 1834-1859

Washington County, Maryland

100 pp.

Boards

36 x 22 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

M-6832

Newcomer, William

Cashbook, 1858, July 26-February 1, 1860

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

90 pp.

Boards

18 1/3 x 15 cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

Newcomer Family

XV-C

Newcomer, William

Arithmetic Book, ca. 1827

Beaver Creek District, Washington County,
Maryland

116 pp.

Boards

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ cm.

2-1-63

Part of Newcomer Family Volumes

NEWELL, Charles S. N.

C

Papers, 1818-1905

Heidelberg, Miss.

Cab. 95

(See also bound
vol. cards)

JAN 18 1944

289 pieces

11 items added, 3-9-62

GUIDE

NEWELL, Charles S. N. Papers
Heidelberg, Miss.

1818-1905

300 items

Papers of Charles S. N. Newell consisting of a number of deeds to land, one of which is signed by John Quincy Adams, wills, a religious ballad by Newell and a poem, subpoena, records of sales, promissory notes, records of court cases, tax receipts, tax notices, tickets for Louisiana State Lottery Co., bills of sale, and accounts of sale of slaves. Included are a few business letters and a doctor's statement that Newell was physically unfit for military service in 1864.

Newell, Charles S. N.

2

11 items added, 3-9-62. Various miscellaneous business and legal papers, including tax receipts.

Treasure Room

M-3076

6 Newell, Charles S.N.

Account Book, 1786-1838

Heidelberg, Miss.

31 pp. Leather 2-x16 cm.

Account of farming operations.

JAN 21 1942

Newell, E.B.

c

Letters. 1860-1871

Williamsburg Co.
Johnsonville, South Carolina

Section A

9 pieces

NOV 26 1937

Newell, E.B.

Letters. 1860-1871

Johnsonville, S.C. Sketch 9 pieces

The collection contains the personal correspondence of E.B. Newell and his family. The letters are of no intrinsic value. There is one Civil War letter written from Mobile, Ala., Jan. 27, 1862, which gives some idea of the situation in Alabama and Mississippi at that time.

NOV 26 1937

Newell, Leone Burns

NUCMC

Papers, 1913-1950

Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Section A

83 items

4-19-74

Newell, Leone Burns. Papers. Charlotte,
Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Dr. Leone Burns Newell (b. 1878) was a general practitioner in Charlotte, N. C. He received his B. S. degree from Davidson College in 1901 and his M. D. degree from the University of North Carolina Medical Department at Raleigh in 1905. Biographical information is available in the Alumni Catalogue of Davidson College and in the Historical Sketch of the University of North Carolina Medical Department at Raleigh with Biographical Notes of Its Graduates.

The 83 items are almost entirely personal letters to Newell from his close friend, Dr. William deBerniere MacNider (1881-1951), a noted pharmacologist who was Kenan Professor of Pharmacology at the University of North Carolina from 1905. Only occasionally did MacNider discuss professional matters, such as personnel changes in the Medical Department (1921, Feb. - May), his role on the committee to locate the medical school (1922, Aug. 19, ca. Aug.), and the influenza epidemic at the

University (Jan. 30, 1919). His financial circumstances, however, also reflected upon his remuneration as a professor.

The letter enclosed by MacNider on Sept. 17, 1926, contains criticism of methods of treatment at Johns Hopkins.

MacNider's pamphlet, The Way of a Teacher (1949), is about Sir William Osler.

There is also a picture of Dr. MacNider.

Newlin, Kate, Papers

Recataloged as:

Nowlin, Kate, Papers

Newman, George

Papers, 1861-1881

Eden, Hancock Co., Maine

Section A 48 items

12-4-70

Newman, George. Papers. Eden, Hancock Co.,
Maine

George Newman was a farmer in Hancock County, Maine. Of his several sons, two served with Maine regiments during the Civil War. Henry H. Newman was in the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery, and his brother Andrew in the Eighth Infantry Regiment. Henry became ill with typhoid fever soon after he entered the Army, and his letters of 1862 and 1863 discuss his recuperation. In 1864, he was with his

regiment at Fort Sumner until his death in May. Andrew was sent to South Carolina where he served with the occupation troops on Hilton Head Island. He later saw action in Virginia and was with the forces occupying Richmond. In his letters to his family, he commented on his experiences and on June 22, 1865, wrote of conditions in Richmond at the end of the war. Papers dated after the war years concern a pension for Mrs. Mary Newman, who apparently was George Newman's wife and therefore entitled

Newman, George

3

to a pension due to the death of her son.

MSS.

2nd 68:A-B, Room 001 (93-187)

Newman, James Roy, 1907-1966.

Papers, 1924-1964.

9833 items.

Editor of the "New Republic" and
"Scientific American."

Collection contains notebooks,
correspondence, a large variety of
writings, a diary, and some clippings.
The correspondence largely involves his
duties as editor but includes personal
matters as well. Writings include entry
lists for the HARPER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
SCIENCE, essays, typescripts, articles
for THE WORLD OF MATHEMATICS, book
drafts, manuscript of GÖDEL'S PROOF,
and other scientific writings.
There are a large number of book
reviews and articles, including

NcD

23 APR 97 36791139 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 68:A-B, Room 001 (93-187)

Newman, James Roy, 1907-1966.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

some on atomic energy. Two manuscripts were written by his wife, Ruth (Gallert) Newman and there is a term paper by his daughter. There is no correspondence from the time Newman was counsel to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy (1945-46).

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

I. Newman, Ruth G.



NcD

23 APR 97

36791139 NDHYme

Newman, John Philip

Papers, 1865

New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

Section A. 1 item

3-9-62

Newman, John Philip. Papers, 1865. New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.

John Philip Newman (1826-1899) was a controversial Methodist Episcopal clergyman. From 1864 to 1869 he lived in New Orleans where he was charged with re-establishing the church in the Southwest. He later served the Metropolitan Church in Washington which numbered President Grant and other leading government officials among its congregation. With the Grant family's assistance, Newman was elected bishop and served in that office until his death.

Newman, John Philip

2

In a letter written in New Orleans, he addressed a fellow clergyman concerning his personal financial affairs and prospects for the reunion of the divided Methodist Episcopal church (June 5, 1865).

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION

Cab.44

Newman, Robert Haller, b. 1880.
Medical notebooks, 1914-1915.

2 items.

Physician.

Two medical notebooks written in English, one dated 1914-1915, the other undated, in two different hands and formats. One or perhaps both were kept by Newman, an American surgeon, or one of his aides. Recorded are operations on World War I casualties in Germany, Russia, and Poland. Newman was probably a member of the American Red Cross which served both sides prior to America's entry into World War I. Also includes four photographs.

NcD 13 MAY 87 15680352 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Newman, Robert Haller, b. 1880.
Medical notebooks, 1914-1915. . . .

(Card 2)

1. World War, 1914-1918--Medical care
---Europe, Eastern.
2. Surgery.
3. World War, 1914-1918--War work--Red Cross.

NcD

13 MAY 87

15680352 NDHYme

Newman, Robert M.

Letters. 1818-1848

Goshen, Loudoun County, Virginia

Section A

11 pieces

JAN 6 1938

GUIDE

Newman, Robert M. Letters. 1818-1848
Goshen, Loudoun Co., Va. Sketch. 11 pieces

This collection consists entirely of correspondence relating to legal business, and hence provides no information concerning Newman except that he was a lawyer apparently busily engaged with a large practice. He was probably active in land speculation. He had a brother, Theron W. Newman, and children named F[rances] A., Robert, and Puss. In later years the family lived at Pleasant Valley, Fairfax County, Virginia.

JAN 6 1938

MSS.

2nd 68:B Newman, Ruth G.

Papers, 1933-1968.

1500 items.

Associate with the Child Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Collection contains papers concerning Newman's achievement in the field of child psychology and the education of emotionally handicapped children. In addition to her work with the National Institute, she was co-director of the School Research Program of the Washington School of Psychiatry, consultant for the Center for Youth and Community Studies at Howard University, and supervisor for the Hillcrest Child Center in Washington. There is some correspondence, but most of

NcD

23 APR 97 36791144 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 68:B Newman, Ruth G.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

the materials deal with her work in the above institutions. Her writings are included as well as some by other authors. There are also numerous conference reports, research designs, proposals and results of experiments.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

23 APR 97

36791144 NDHYme

Newport, Sir John

Papers, 1792 (1807-1819) 1834

Waterford, Ireland

XVIII-G

68 items

7-10-56

GUIDE

Newport, Sir John. Papers, 1792 (1807-1819) 1834.
Waterford, Ireland. . 68 items. Sketch.

Correspondence of Sir John Newport (1756-1843), member of Parliament from Ireland. Most of the letters are written by his close friend, Lord William Wyndham Grenville, upon the political topics of the day, both foreign and domestic. Other correspondents include Sir Robert Peel, represented by numerous letters, and Henry Grattan and Robert Smith, First Baron Carrington.

Topics included are the effect of the excise system upon breweries in 1792; land deed in Kilkenny County, Ireland; opinion that the Irish situation in 1807 is so bad that it may lead to

consequences like in America, and that the rest of Europe will condemn Britain for the expedition against Copenhagen; that Britain cannot gain by the expedition to Antwerp in 1809 and speculation upon replacement for the Duke of Portland in the government when he dies; and opinion that in Jan., 1815 peace was welcome in spite of the fact that the previous spring Britain could have obtained peace without disgrace.

The remaining letters of both Grenville and Newport for the year 1815 are especially informative. Commenting upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, Grenville believes that peace in Eur-

ope is impossible as long as Bonaparte is on the throne of France. He states his analysis of the basis for Napoleon's regime which leads to this conclusion. He, therefore, argues that Britain should take immediate steps to restore the coalition and deal with the threat. Newport answers with an opposing view and attempts to argue against war because it would cause Grenville to enter an alliance with his political enemies, British finances are in no state for a war, it would violate the principle that a nation has the right to choose its own ruler, the French people would only be pushed into determined re-

sistance, and Britain would have to pay for the coalition and might experience financial distress and possible revolution at home. A later letter refers to the general opinion that the British are treating Bonaparte too harshly and gives Grenville's opinion. Although he rejoices in the victory at Waterloo, he makes it clear in his next letter that he disagrees with much of British policy after that. In Jan., 1816 he is especially critical of the way the Bourbon restoration was handled.

Other items included for 1816 and 1817 are a parody on Gray's Elegy by Lord Nugent in which

many members of Parliament are satirized, letters from Peel dealing with construction at harbors in Dunmore and Waterford in Ireland, concern over the British financial situation running through several letters, expedition against Algiers in 1816, legal powers of a magistrate, Catholic question in Ireland, enforcement of laws prohibiting the emigration of skilled workmen, Peel's campaign against illegal stills in Donegal, funeral of Princess Charlotte Augusta, and resumption of cash payments.

In 1818 Irish problems especially were discussed. This discussion includes a movement to

incorporate fever hospitals, Peel's anxiety over contagious diseases and his program, a curious letter by a doctor describing the typhus fever at Belfast as endemic among the lower classes and now of concern because it has spread to the upper classes but fundamentally caused by the misgovernment of Ireland, Grenville's economic philosophy in answer to Irish unemployment is an argument for laissez faire based on the assumption that the accumulation of capital provides the prosperity of a nation, a proposal to found schools for the lower classes outside the influence of the established church, and criticism

Newport, Sir John

7

of the poor laws. A letter in Nov. 1818 describes the suicide of Sir Samuel Romilly giving information not brought out in the official inquest.

Grenville discusses his fear of a spirit of revolution in the north in 1819, states that the facts on the riots at Manchester (sometimes called the "Battle of Peterloo") by historians are still kept from the public, his opinion that such meetings are illegal and the laws on this point, the problem whether the local magistrates and yeomanry are sufficient to keep order or whether regular troops should be used, and the question of reform. There is also a copy of

Newport, Sir John

8

this letter.

Two printed speeches by Newport in the House of Commons on the "State of Ireland" on Apr. 26, 1816, and on "Irish Finances" given May 15, 1817, complete the collection.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Newport, Sir John, First Baronet

Papers, 1777-1829

Oxford, England

1 Reel

Negative

MS. Eng. Lett. d80, Bodleian Library, Oxford
Univ.

Wm. B. Hamilton MSS. (Grenville Research
Microfilm, Reel 13)

6-30-73

Newport, Sir John, First Baronet

2

Letters from Lord Grenville, 1777-1829.

Newsletters, 1682-1683.

c

London, England

XVIII-E

3 pieces

SEP 11 1935

Newsletters. 1682-1683. London, Middlesex Co.,
England. 3 items.

Sketch

Three handwritten newsletters, predecessors of newspapers, written in London. All of the items of any importance in the three pieces revolve around the royal family, and matters of the King's Justice. In the former category is found news of an investment by Charles II in a new ship for the East India trade, and a promise to him by the Dutch East India Company to give settlement for the affair of Bantam. Two of his sons are also mentioned: a coachman of the Duke of Monmouth had been beaten and

wounded; and the Duke of Grafton was on his way to fetch Prince George of Denmark for the latter's impending marriage to Princess Anne.

In matters of the King's Justice, there were complaints by a delegation from New England; trouble in forcing both Catholics and Dissenters to conform to the Codes, and a charge that a justice of the peace was levying money upon Dissenters and keeping it; a trial involving Sir Thomas Player, resulting from a riot at Guildhall upon the election of a sheriff; reports of libeling of the government

Newsletters.

3

occurring in the coffeehouses of London; and a trial involving the East India Company and a captain Sands. On June 20 there was recorded the death, during the previous day, of Sir Edmund Saunders, the Lord Chief Justice.

Newsom, J F

Letters. 1861 - 1863

Jackson Hill, Davidson Co., N.C.

Section A

3 pieces

1 item added 5-14-57

OCT 22 1937

Newsom, J.F. Letters. 1861 - 1863.

Jackson Hill, Davidson Co., N.C.

Sketch 4 pieces.

Newsom was a private in the Confederate army, stationed near Newbern, N.C. The letters show him anxious for peace, concerned with having a sufficient supply of clothes, and anxious for the welfare of the family at home. He was in the 7th N.C. Infantry.

1 item added 5-14-57: letter of Allen

Newsom, J. F.

2

Newsom to General Winder concerning two men employed on his farm, evidently paroled U. S. A. prisoners, and says that other farmers in the area would like the use of "Yankee boys" on their farms.

Newsom, Jesse F.

Papers, 1863-1865

Halifax Co., North Carolina

Section A

13 pieces

11-5-1933

Newsom, Jesse F. MSS. 1863-1865

Halifax Co., N.C.

The collection contains Civil War letters.
James Newsom was killed in the battle of
Strasburg, Va. Includes a number of letters
from soldiers in Co. A, 14th N.C. Infantry
Regiment.

Newspaper Clippings

1850-1897

v. p.

18 - A

29 items

6-14-39

Recatalogued, 8-8-58

Newspaper Clippings

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION RECORDS.

Newspaper Clippings. 1850-1897. v. p. 1

The clippings in this collection are filed under the following headings: Civil War, Reconstruction, and Miscellany.

The Civil War clippings mention many subjects including the blockade of Southern ports, Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson Davis, and Judah P. Benjamin.

The Reconstruction items consist of six parts of "Belleville: A Tale of Reconstruction Days."

Foreign miscellaneous newspaper clippings discuss Lord Byron (1869) and the deaths of

Newspaper Clippings. 1850-1897.

2

Metternich (1859); Leopold I, King of the Belgians (1865); and Lord Brougham (1868).

Three clippings of 1871-1872 discuss textbooks used in Southern schools.

A clipping of ca. May 11, 1912, contains S. Parkes Cadman's memorial address for those lost in the sinking of the Titanic.

Newspapers. Complete and Partial Issues and
Facsimiles

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

**Newspapers--Complete and partial issues and
facsimiles, 1747-1902.** Addition, 100 items

Shelf location: 91-015

Chiefly comprised of complete and fragmentary issues
of different newspapers from various states. Also
contains a few broadsides and advertising brochures.

Deposit: 12/12/90

Accessioned: 2/4/91

Acc. No.: 91-015

The collection formerly deposited under "Clifton Newton" consisted of several collections sold to Duke University by Clifton Newton. They have been rearranged and filed under the following heads:

1. Georgia. Greene County Papers and Court Records (Original portion of this collection)
2. Napier, Leroy
3. Varner, Josephine
4. Brady, Mary

Newton, Clifton

2

5. Bolin, John A.
6. Dillard, James F.
7. Heard, Columbus
8. Flinn, W. H.
9. Sykes, John
10. Kenney, Samuel P.
11. Humphries, E. J.
12. Stokes, Missouri H.
13. Cowan, Nancy H.
14. Scott, Irby H.
15. Grimes, Thomas W.
16. Butler, Louisa
17. Wright, Thomas S.

Newton, Clifton

3

18. Turner, William
19. Sanford, Vincent
20. Georgia. Miscellaneous Papers (Original portion of this collection)
21. Forty-eight items placed in the Confederate States of America Archives

MSS.

x

Newton, Giles Yeomans, 1893-1987.

Papers, 1778-1986, n.d.

800 items (6.8 linear ft.).

North Carolina politician and attorney.

Chiefly diaries but also includes correspondence, other writings and speeches, printed material, memoranda, photocopies of clippings, financial and genealogical papers, and family photographs. The collection principally relates to Newton's career as a politician and attorney as described in his extensive diaries, 1907-1984. He ran unsuccessfully as a Democrat to the U.S. House of Representatives, 8th District, N.C., in 1938, 1940, and 1942. He also unsuccessfully ran for the

NcD

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MSS.

x

Newton, Giles Yeomans, 1893-1987.
Papers, ... (Card 2)
Democratic nomination for the U.S.
Senate in 1944.
* jwg

1. United States. Congress. Senate.
2. United States. Congress. 3. United States. Congress. House. 4. Democratic Party (U.S.). 5. United States. Congress--Elections, 1938. 6. United States. Congress--Elections, 1940. 7. United States. Congress--Elections, 1942. 8. United States. Congress--Elections, 1944. 9. North Carolina--Politics and government. 10. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

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ds

Newton, John Caldwell Calhoun

Papers, 1870-1931

Kobe, Japan

Cab. 57 + 58;

3,390

~~3,600~~ items and 132 vols.

1-19-44

(See also bound
vol. cards)

SEE SHELF LIST

See Inventory File info. folder

NEWTON, J.C.C. Letters & Papers 1870-1931
Kobe, Japan 3600 pieces & 132 vols.

John C. Calhoun Newton (1848-1931), was a pioneer missionary of the Methodist Church South to Japan. He was born in South Carolina, but he received his college education at Kentucky Wesleyan College and Kentucky Military Institute, receiving his A. B. in 1874 and M.A. in 1876. He then served in the Kentucky Conference until 1884 when he went to Johns Hopkins for graduate study in Philosophy, Ethics, and Psychology, taking work under G. Stanley Hall and Herbert Baxter Adams.

NEWTON -2-

He first went to Japan in 1888, when he was sent as a member of the faculty of Kwansei Gakuin Union Mission College and Seminary in Kobe, Japan. From 1888 to 1897 he was dean of the theological school. In 1897 he returned to America, serving in the Virginia Conference until his return to Japan in 1903. From 1913 to 1923, in which year he returned to this country to remain until his death, he was president of the whole institution at Kwansei Gakuin. After his return to America he was guest professor at various schools, but taught chiefly at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tennessee.

NEWTON -3-

Besides his teaching work, Newton also was a writer. In 1887 he published a pamphlet The New South, and in 1900 a book, Japan: Country, Court, and People. He also contributed at various times from 1884 to 1924 to the Methodist Quarterly Review, writing on philosophy, missions, and internationalism, and to the Christian Advocate. Religiously he was a conservative and militant against liberalism and "higher criticism."

This collection of the papers and notes of Newton merely reflects and portrays his career. There are in them nothing to be considered as

NEWTON -4-

highlights, but merely the routine correspondence of one in his profession. There are, of course, family letters, chiefly between Newton and his wife, and between these two and their daughter Ruth (Newton) Underwood of Atlanta, Ga., and between these two and their families in South Carolina.

The earlier letters are between Newton and Lettie Lay, who later became his wife, while Newton was in school in Kentucky. The letters from Japan are to and from mission leaders of the church in America, notably James William Lam-

NEWTON -5-

buth, Walter Russell Lambuth, and James Atkins, and other missionary preachers and teachers all over Japan, both of the Methodist church and other churches. It, too, is the usual correspondence, except for hints here and there of efforts for ecumenical projects in Japan. The letters from 1923 to 1931 are chiefly concerned with invitations to teach mission courses at various institutions and with articles on missions.

The set includes 132 volumes, most of them small paper-backed notebooks. A few of them, mostly sermon and lecture notes, are written in

NEWTON -6-

Japanese transliterated into English script. Included in the volumes in English are about one hundred notebooks, containing notes from classes he had attended, for classes he was teaching, for sermons and lectures he was to deliver, on reading he had done (including a large amount on the early history of Scotland, Ireland, and Britain), and on the Scriptures; five volumes of notes on the lectures of G. Stanley Hall, on philosophy, education, psychology, and psycho-physics; one ~~*~~ volume of notes on a history course taught by Herbert Baxter Adams; a Kwansei Gakuin classbook;

*~~5~~ vols. fr. Adams classes

NEWTON -7-

an address book; a list of subscribers to the Twentieth Century Educational Fund of the Methodist Church, South; a book of Kwansei Gakuin accounts; two diaries, 1868-69 and 1869-79; a scrapbook; three journals, 1881, 1888, and 1924; seven memoranda, 1886-88, 1889-90, two for 1895-96, ~~189~~⁽¹⁾ 1898, 1899-1900, and one undated; and five pastor's books, 1876-77 for Hillsboro, Ky.; 1878-79 for Somerset, Ky.; 1879-80, 1880-81 for Carlisle, Kentucky, and 1900-01 for Portsmouth, Virginia.

Among the correspondents are Herbert B. Adams
James Atkins, Warren A. Candler, James Cannon, Jr.
(2) (?) (4)

NEWTON -8-

Elmer T. Clark, George A. Coe, J. L. Cunningham,
G. Stanley Hall, Paul B. Kern, James William Lam-
buth, Walter Russell Lambuth, Francis J. McCon-
nell, Shailer Mathews, Henry Clay Morrison, John
R. Mott, J.C. C. Newton, Charles C. Selecman,
Wilbur Fisk Tillett.

Chapel

3080
DS

Newton, J.C.C.

Accounts of Sustenance Fund, 1903-07.

Kobe, Japan.

10 pp. Board 19x2cm.

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GUIDE

Chapel

3081

PS

Newton, J.C.C.

Address Book, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

70 pp.

Leather

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Newton, J.C.C.

Addresses, Sermons and Lectures, n.d.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Class Book, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

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Newton, J. C. C.

Diary, 1868-1869.

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192 pp. Leather 12x7cm.

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Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Diary, 1869-1879.

Kobe, Japan.

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Illustrations for Sermons, 1887.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Journal, 1881.

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Journal, 1888.

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Newton, J. C. C.

Journal, 1924.

Kobe, Japan.

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Newton. J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Christian Theism, 1890.

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116 pp.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Ethics, 1919-1920.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Ethics, 1922

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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Ethics, (No.I) 1930.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on History of Philosophy
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108 pp. Board 22x13cm.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Modern Politics from
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Lecture Notes on Philosophy and Ethics
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Newton, J.C.C.

Lecture Notes on Psycho-Physics by
G. Stanley Hall, 1885-1886.

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Lecture Notes on Theology, n.d.

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J.S.

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Lectures on Christian Missions, 1925.

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Lectures on Education from G. Stanley
Hall, 1885.

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Newton, John C.C.

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Notes on Old Testament Exegesis, n.d.

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Newton. J.C.C.

Notes on Old Testament Exegesis, n.d.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Old Testament Exegesis, 1888-1889.

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3161
J.S.

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Philosophy, 1883-1884.

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and Atlanta, Ga.

42 pp.

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Newton, J.C.C.

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Newton, J.C.C.

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3174

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Newton, J.C.C.

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Newton, J.C.C.

Notes for Sermons, 1876.

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Newton, J.C.C.

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GUIDE

3178

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes for Sermons, 1887.

Kobe, Japan.

194 pp.

Board

25x18cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3179

24

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes for Sermons, 1896.

Kobe, Japan.

99 pp. Board 25x18cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3190

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes for Sermons, 1900-1901.

Kobe, Japan.

109 pp.

Paper

15x21cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3181

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, 1885.

Kobe, Japan.

180 pp. Board 22x15cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3182

24

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, 1891.

Kobe, Japan.

77 pp.

Paper

20x14cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3183

ds

Newton, J. C. C.

Notes on Theology, 1902.

Kobe, Japan.

197 pp.

Boards

24x17cm.

MAY 27 1943



GUIDE

Chapel

3184

JA

Newton, H.C.C.

Notes on Theology, 1916.

Kobe, Japan.

18 pp. Paper 26-12cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3185

Chapel

cls

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n. d.

Kobe, Japan.

163 pp.

Boards

21x14cm.

MAY 27 1943



GUIDE

3186

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n. d.

Kobe, Japan.

36 pp.

Board

26x19cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3187

ds

Chapel

Newton, J. C.C.

Notes on Theology, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

59 pp. Paper 21x13cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3188

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

44 pp. Paper 14x22cm.

MAY 27 1943

● GUIDE

Chapel

3189

ds

Newton, J. C. C.

Notes on Theology, n. d.

Kobe, Japan.

40 pp.

Paper

21x16cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3190

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

81 pp. Paper 19x23cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3191

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

74 pp. Board 21x16cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3192

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes on Theology, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

32cpp. Board 20x12cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3125

Am

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Notes, Sermons, Addresses, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

198 pp.

Board

27x20cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3193
ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Pastor's Record, 1876-1877.

Kobe, Japan.

118 pp.

Leather

14x10cm.

GUIDE

MAY 27 1943

3194

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Pastor's Book, 1879-1880.

Kobe, Japan.

65 pp.

Leather

16x10cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3195

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Pastor's Record, 1878-1879.

Kobe, Japan.

69 pp. Leather 15x10cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3196

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Pastor's Book, 1880-1881.

Kobe, Japan.

38 pp.

Paper

11x17cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3197

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Pastor's Book, 1900-1901.

Kobe, Japan.

40 pp.

Board

14x9cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3198

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Psychology Notes from Lectures of G. Star
Stanley Hall, 1885.

Kobe, Japan.

59 pp.

Paper
n

14x21cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3199

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Quotation Book, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

46 pp. Paper 21x16cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3200

ds.

Newton, J.C.C.

Records for Kwansei Gakuin, 1916-1917.

Kobe, Japan.

10 pp. Paper 21x15cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3201

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Scrap Book, 1879-1895.

Kobe, Japan.

66 pp.

Board

23x17cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3202

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermons, 1878-1880.

Kobe, Japan.

96 pp.

Board

24x18cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3203

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermon Book, 1899-1901.

V.P.

248 pp.

Paper

2x16cm.

MAY 27 1949

GUIDE

Chapel

3204

24

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermon Book, 1900-1901.

Kobe, Japan.

100 pp.

Paper
v

15x22cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3205

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermons in Japanese and English, 1905.

Kobe, Japan.

132 pp.

Boards

21x16cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3206

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermons and Lectures, 1927.

Kobe, Japan.

28 pp. Board 25x19cm;

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

3207

ds

Chapel

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermons, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

144 pp.

Board

24x19cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3208

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Sermon Book, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

195 pp.

Board

27x13cm.

MAY 27 1943



GUIDE

Chapel

3209

ds

Newton, J. C. C.

Subscriptions to Twentieth Century Educational Fund of the M.E. Church, South,
n. d.

Kobe, Japan.

6 pp.

Paper

21x13cm.

MAY 27 1943



GUIDE

3210

Chapel

ds

Newton, J.C.C.

Sunday School Normal Course, n.d.

Kobe, Japan.

94 pp. Paper 23x14cm.

MAY 27 1943

GUIDE

Chapel

3934

Newton, John Caldwell Calhoun

C

Towson, W.E.

Bank Book, 1906-1907.

Kobe, Japan.

2 pp. Board 18x2cm.

filed with Newton.

GUIDE

MAY 27 1943

Newton, Joseph

C

Papers, 1862-1865

New York, N. Y.

Section A

13 items

1-4-58

GUIDE

Newton, Joseph. Papers, 1862-1865. New York,
N. Y. 13 items. Sketch

Largely letters of Joseph Newton to his sister, brother, and mother. There are also three letters by two other soldiers, William Stainbrook and Stephen A. Bailey. The first letter was written in Nov., 1862, from Camp Suffolk, Va. Accompanying it is a sketch Newton drew of a log cabin, which he called his home in the Dismal Swamp. By July 21, 1863, his unit was attached to General Meade's command in the Shenandoah Valley. They were almost con-

Newton, Joseph

2

stantly on the move, but they were engaged only in bringing in stragglers and guarding prisoners. Perhaps it was before they joined Meade's forces that their regiment became the 19th N. Y. Cavalry. In his letter of July 21 he also says that the 8th N. Y. has gone to New York to help put down the draft riots, and the 136th N. Y. is badly "cut up."

In Aug., 1863, his unit is at Manassas Junction. The following Dec. he is at Mitchell's Station, and there are no more letters from him

Newton, Joseph

3

until 1865 when he is on the peninsula fifteen miles from Richmond.

One of Stephen A. Bailey's two letters was written on the reverse side of a printed ballad by Mrs. G. P. Hardwick entitled "How the Veterans Broke up Jeff Davis' Ball!"

Other things mentioned in these papers are the desire for food, tobacco, whisky, and money to be sent from home, marching, skirmishes, capture of prisoners, living quarters, plentifullness of food in camp and that much of it is

Newton, Joseph 4
wasted, and the building of fortifications at
Camp Suffolk in 1863.

MSS.
Small Coll.

Newton, Laurens Co.
Papers, 1861-1864.

11 items.

Wirt, N.Y. resident.

Collection contains letters to Newton from friends, nearly all of whom were in the service. Also included are legal documents relative to Seymour Chapman, volunteering as a substitute for Newton in the Union Army; and a broadside announcing a decision of the Board of Supervisors of Allegany Co. relating to volunteer quotas.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

NcD

23 APR 97

36791126

NDHYme

Nicholas, Wilson Cary

C

Letters. 1801-1817.

Richmond, Virginia

Section A

2 pieces

2 items added 8-30-57

1 item added, 2-27-61

NICHOLAS, Wilson Cary. Letters. 1801-1817.
Richmond, Va. Sketch. 5 pieces

Wilson Cary Nicholas(1761-1820)was born in Williamsburg, Va., educated at William and Mary, participated in the Revolution, was a member of Washington's life guard, and delegate to the Va. Convention which ratified the Constitution. He was at various times a member of the Va. legislature, 1784-1788;1789;1794-1800. He was sent to the U.S.Senate upon the death of Henry Tazewell, and served 1799-1804. He served in Congress, 1807-1809; was governor of Va. 1814-1816; col-

Nicholas, Wilson Cary. (2)

lector of the port of Norfolk, 1804-1807; and was throughout a Democrat and influential supporter of Jefferson. He died near Charlottesville and was buried at Monticello.

The two letters are of small intrinsic value; one recommends an applicant for the naval service; the other requests the Speaker of the Va. House of Delegates to lay a paper before that body.

2 items added 8-30-57. Militia commission to William Moore and a promissory note to

Nicholas, Wilson Cary

3

Leonard Powell. These were originally part of
the Don Preston Peters Collection.

See the D.A.B. for biographical sketch

1 item added, 2-27-61: Letter to a political friend on the importance of the difference of opinion in U. S. politics on the constitutional power of repeal by the U. S. Congress, and on political enemies trying to separate friends in the Republican Party.

Nicholas of Cusa

See Nicolaus Cusanus (1401-1464)

Nicholls, Elizabeth R.

Papers, 1841-1842

Georgetown, D. C.

Section A

6 items

3-16-61

Nicholls, Elizabeth R. Papers, 1841-1842.
Georgetown, D. C.

Letters of Constance G_____ of Alexandria,
"D. C.," to her friend Lizzie Nicholls, deal-
ing with social life. One letter from "Pop-
lar Grove" by E_____ concerns religion.

Nicholls, Louisa H. [Mrs.]

Poetry. 1838-1841

South Carolina [?]

Section A 10 pieces

NOV 5 1933

(See also bound
vol. cards)

Nicholls, Louisa, H. [Mrs.] MSS.
1838- 1841 S. C. [?]

Miscellaneous poetry.

See Tilley and Goodwin, p. 165, for fuller
description.

M-2091

121 Nicholls, Mrs. Louisa H.

C

"Eve A Poem" and other poetry

[1838-1841] n.p.

1 bound vol.
10 loose pieces

DEC 3 1934

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

~~RECLOSED~~

Papers, 1907-1918

Spartanburg, Spartanburg Co., S.C.

21 - H 5573 items

6-3-65

Recatalogued, 6-30-67

Nicholls, Samuel Jones. Papers, 1907-1918.
Spartanburg, Spartanburg Co., S.C.

Samuel Jones Nicholls (1885-1937) was born in Spartanburg, S.C., and resided there until his death. He began practicing law in 1906 in partnership with his father, George W. Nicholls. After serving in the S.C. House of Representatives and as justice of the state supreme court, he was elected in 1915 to fill the congressional vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph T. Johnson. Nicholls was reelected twice, but in 1920 he declined renomination and

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

2

returned to his law practice. In 1921, he entered into partnership with Charles Cecil Wyche whose papers are in this department and contain records of the Nicholls and Wyche law firm.

The early papers in this collection relate to a horse show and fair sponsored by the Spartanburg Co. Fair Association of which Nicholls was secretary-treasurer in 1907 and 1908. After a gap of four years, the papers resume in 1912 and concern principally legal matters pertaining to the Greenville, Spartanburg, and Anderson

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

3

Railway Company and its parent company, the Piedmont and Northern Railway. Correspondence of 1912 and 1913 concerns land purchases, rights-of-way, and civil suits involving these companies. Norman A. Cocke was at this time secretary of the Piedmont and Northern lines and figures prominently in the correspondence. Papers from 1916 to 1918 also relate to these railroads, while the papers of 1914 and 1915 contain several letters relevant to them.

Nicholls ran for Congress in 1914, but was defeated by the incumbent, Joseph T. Johnson.

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

4

When Johnson resigned to accept a judicial appointment, Nicholls ran again for this seat and was elected. Correspondence of 1914 and 1915 relates to his campaigns. In 1914, Nicholls ran as a supporter of the faction headed by Coleman Livingston Blease. In the special election of the following year, however, he avoided identifying himself openly with any particular group and attempted to expand his appeal to the voters. His base of support, nevertheless, remained chiefly centered among the mill workers and to a lesser degree among

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

5

the rural populace. His platform and basic aims are included in letters of April 28 and May 12, 1915. Although there are a few letters from prominent South Carolina politicians, the majority of the political correspondence concerns local leaders and individual voters.

Nicholls's brother, William Montague Nicholls enlisted in the British Royal Field Artillery in World War I. He was killed in action on Sept. 26, 1915, and many of the letters of the latter part of that year concern his death.

This collection consists mainly of the office

files of Nicholls's law firm. No papers from his congressional office are included. Since he left for Washington late in 1915, the papers after his departure are those of his father. They relate to the railroads previously mentioned, the settlement of estates, and other legal matters in which the Nicholls firm was involved. The elder Nicholls was city attorney for Spartanburg, and his files contain letters relevant to several local matters, especially the city's attempt in 1917 to refund municipal bonds and to reform its tax system. A

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

7

cantonment was established in this year at Camp Wadsworth near Spartanburg. Correspondence relevant to this camp includes references to training Negroes there and several legal cases arising from the misconduct of the recruits.

George W. Nicholls was a strong supporter of Converse and Wofford Colleges in Spartanburg. Letters of Dec., 1916, concern his efforts to collect pledges to the Converse endowment fund.

John Gary Evans, a former governer of S.C., was associated with the Nicholls firm in several legal cases. He appears also to have been a

close friend of G.W. Nicholls. Correspondence from and to him are of a personal or business nature and contain few comments on political affairs. The many references to him in other letters are similar in content.

The financial papers include many items relating to the expenses of Nicholls campaign of 1915. Among the miscellaneous items are election returns and lists of voters or possible supporters of Nicholls.

These papers end in 1918, but since the Wyche Collection contains records of the Nicholls and

Nicholls, Samuel Jones

9

Wyche partnership, it may be considered a continuation of the Nicholls family papers. Wyche was a personal friend of the Nichollses before he became a law partner, and there are scattered references to him in the Nicholls papers.

Treasure Room

M-2092

S

Nichols, George T.

✓

Notes on Dogs and Hunting, 1875 - 1880

Savannah, Ga.

83 pp.

Boards

18x15 cm.

JUL 8 1941

Nichols, I. S.

Sales Journal, 1863-1867. 1 item.

Shelf Location: 4:E Cab. 80 J. S. Nichols
(Firm: Milford, Mass.)

Sales journal kept by Nicholas in Milford, Mass., listing carriages and harnesses sold. Entries generally include the type of carriage sold, the buyer's name, the place to which the goods were sent, the price of the item, and the date sold. Names of Downing family members appear on pages of the volume
(continued on next card)

Nichols, I. S. (card 2)

as well as on one loose page laid in. It is unclear how the Downing family relates to the Nichols sales journal. Also includes various drawings, nursery rhymes, and other miscellaneous jottings.

Method of acquisition: Unknown

Accessioned: 10/5/89

Acc. No.: 89-100

Nichols, John Gough

Papers, 1834

Holmwood Park, Surrey, England

XVIII-E

3 items

8-11-67

Nichols, John Gough. Papers, 1834.
Holmwood Park, Surrey, England

John Gough Nichols (1806-1873), British printer and antiquary, was the publisher as well as the author of works on Wiltshire. Three manuscripts were laid in what was formerly his personal copy of John Aubrey and John Edward Jackson, Wiltshire, The Topographical Collections of John Aubrey, F. R. S. . . . (Devizes, Eng., 1862). A letter of July 16, 1834, from J. Bland at Seagry, Wilts, concerns

Nichols, John Gough

2

local antiquities, notably Seagry Church and Bradenstoke Abbey. Two manuscripts are notes and drawings about Bradenstoke and the site of an ancient camp nearby. They were probably written by Gough whose visit there was noted by Bland.

Nichols, John Thomas

Papers, 1860-1893

Oak Grove Township, Durham County, N.C.

Cab. 36 & Dalton Cab 12 11 items & 2 vols.

6-30-74

Nichols, John Thomas. Oak Grove Township,
Durham County, N. C.

John Thomas Nichols (b. 1840) was a farmer residing at or near Dayton in Oak Grove Township, Durham County. He is listed for Dayton Post Office in Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1890 (p.266). In 1892 he was treasurer of the Oak Grove Township Public Road Fund (Account Book, 1887-1893, p.67). He attended religious services at Fletcher's Chapel, a Methodist church. His date of birth and those of other members of the family are

given in the Account and Memorandum Book, 1860-1883 (p.7), and the burial place of his grandfather was also noted (p.47). Some members of the family are listed on page 146.

The Account and Memorandum Book, 1860-1883, contains a variety of information. His personal and farm accounts date from 1865 to 1883. He usually supplied written explanations with his entries, and they reveal much information about his life and activities. Many local persons are mentioned. His notes and memoranda

constitute a partial diary, the frequency of the notations varying over the years. During most of 1875 he kept a daily record. He noted his social and community activities as well as his work on the farm. This volume is a valuable source of information for the social and economic history of his community. He lived fairly close to the boundary of Durham and Wake counties, and his activities were in both places. He traded in both Durham and Raleigh.

Nichols and W. R. Nichols, possibly a brother, both served with the 30th Regiment of N. C.

Volunteers during the Civil War. There are two brief diaries or memoirs in the Account and Memorandum Book. Nichols recorded his movements from Aug., 1861, to June, 1862, at Raleigh and in eastern North Carolina, primarily at camps defending the Cape Fear River near Ft. Johnston (pp.9-13). The other account (pp.23-25) records regimental movements from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Hagerstown, Maryland, during June, 1863. The volume includes many poems and songs, especially in the latter pages, and many of them

Nichols, John Thomas

5

date from North Carolina and Virginia during the Civil War. Occasional accounts and other notations also concern the war. The photograph on glass (ambrotype) of Nichols shows him in his Confederate uniform.* Among the loose papers is a poem that he wrote in 1864 while in a prison camp at Elmira, New York.

There are occasional references to Nichols'

* In C3023

Nichols, John Thomas

6

participation in the Grange (Patrons of Husbandry).

The Account Book, 1887-1893, was used mostly as a cashbook, a record of receipts and disbursements, but there are some miscellaneous accounts, such as crop figures. In this book Nichols also accompanied each entry with a written explanation, and this volume is also valuable as local history. Membership in the Farmers' Alliance is evident.

References to Nichols' church activities

appear often in the accounts and memoranda of both volumes. He usually attended Fletcher's Chapel, but other churches, usually Methodist, are sometimes mentioned. Occasionally he also went to Andrews Chapel near the county line, and two members of the family, probably his sons, were baptized and became Methodists there in 1890 (Account Book, 1887-1893, p.35). There is a list of sermons and where and by whom they were preached during 1868-1870 (Account and Memorandum Book, 1860-1883, p.36).

The constitution of the trustees of Dayton Academy is on page 90 of the Account and Memorandum Book, 1860-1883. The Academy is noted in both volumes.

Among the loose papers are poems and a broadside, the latter a letter of Oct. 23, 1880, from the chairman of the Wake County Democratic Executive Committee who was giving instructions on getting out the vote in the forthcoming election.

Nichols is listed as a landowner with 125 acres with postal address at Dayton in Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory . . . (1886), p. 180. He also is listed with 305 acres in Wake County.

Nicholson, John

Letters. 1793-1797.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section A

OCT 10 1939

GUIDE 3 pieces
added 4-14-52

1 item added 4-17-61

1 item added 1-20-65

NICHOLSON, John. Letters. 1793-1797. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5 pieces. Sketch.

Nicholson (d. 1800) was born in Wales, migrated to Philadelphia, became Comptroller general of Penna. and was at one time among the wealthiest men in the country. Because of his over-speculation in western lands, he died four million dollars in debt. These letters refer to Penna. finances, Ga. lands, and the first selling of lots in Washington, D. C.

1 item added 4-14-52. This is a letter from Vicomte de Noailles, who was with d'E~~r~~staing at Savannah. This addition is from the Mar-maduke Floyd Collection.

Nicholson, John.

2

1 item added 4-17-61: Letter from Albert Gallatin concerning land sales in Pa.

1 item, added 1-20-65, is a copy of a business letter by John Nicholson to William Prentiss, Feb. 28, 1798. This is enclosed with a letter by William Prentiss to William Taylor, Baltimore merchant, in which more details of the Nicholson business agreement are added.

Nicholson, John P.

C

Papers, 1879-1926

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Section A

7 items

2-15-57

Nicholson, John P. Papers, 1879-1926.
Philadelphia, Pa. 7 items. Sketch

A miscellaneous correspondence mainly between John P. Nicholson and L.L. Mackall, Librarian of the De Renne Library, 1916-1917, dealing with Georgia historical material. Included are a typed copy of the Savannah Times article, ca. May 31, 1879, on Henry Frederick Willink, Confederate naval shipbuilder of Savannah; and a letter, 1926, from Major Frederick Sutton of London describing a rare Ga. map of 1757.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Nicholson, Thomas A.

Papers, 1829 (1833-1863) 1905

Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., Va.

Cab. 88
(See also bound
vol. cards)

MAR 30 '50

112 items & 1 b. v.

GUIDE

Nicholson, Thomas A., Papers, 1829 (1833-1863)
1905. Martinsburg, Va. 112 items & 1 b. v.
Sketch

The letters which Dr. Thomas A. Nicholson (1832-1862) wrote while he was on board the Powhatan from 1857 to 1860 constitute the most important part of this collection. Several of the other letters were written by Doll, McSherry, and Schaarmann relatives to his mother, Mrs. Anastasia L. Nicholson of Martinsburg, and to others. She had at least one other son and at least three daughters. These children were Ned

Nicholson, Thomas A.

2

Nannie, Helen, and the wife of Philip Schaar-mann. Helen married James McSherry and was living in Washington, D. C. at the time of her death in 1863. The family was Catholic, and Nicholson was a practicing Catholic.

A letter of 1840 contains a reference to the plans of the young Whigs of Martinsburg. In Jan., 1852, McSherry wrote of having attended a large party in Washington at which Pres. Fillmore's only daughter Mary Abigail was present. He gives his impression of her, and also mentions the practice of government officials keeping open house on New Year's Day.

Nicholson, Thomas A.

3

In 1852, Nicholson made a trip on the Massachusetts that took him around the southern tip of South America. Nicholson was a doctor. Although he served for some years during the 1850's on U. S. naval ships, he is not listed in the Navy Register. A clipping on the inside front cover of Nicholson's Journal, 1857-1860, from the voyage on the U.S.S. Powhatan lists him as secretary to Commodore Josiah Tattnall. Entries in the Journal indicate that Nicholson performed medical duties.

Nicholson, Thomas A.

3a

In 1854 and 1855 he was still serving on the Massachusetts on which there was a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, perhaps James Chaplin Beecher. He says that if he gets off at San Francisco he intends to return home by New Orleans to try to find the runaway Barney. By October of the latter year he was in Wasco Co., Oregon Territory and had been made regimental surgeon of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers. He states that he is going on an

(continued next page)

Nicholson, Thomas A.

4

expedition against the Indians, who he claims have been turbulent in both Oregon and Washington.

In Dec., 1857, Nicholson sailed on the Powhatan for the Far East as commodore's secretary. His journal and letters comprise a rather detailed account of his life on board ship and of the things he saw and experienced at the different ports of call. Some of the things on which he comments are as follows: Cape Town, South African College, Christianity in Japan and China, customs in those countries, a rich

Nicholson, Thomas A.

5

Chinaman's plantation, Madeira, Simoda, Singapore, Malacca, Macao, Canton, Yedo, Arrow War, Donati's Comet, the Mississippi, John Elliott Ward, Josiah Tattnall, Wm. C. Nicholson, Townsend Harris, and the Japanese Embassy.

The Powhatan returned to the U. S. in 1860 with the Japanese Embassy aboard. By July 25 of the next year, Nicholson was with Co. D of the 2nd Regt. of Va. Vols. at Manassas. He writes that his regt. had lost one-fourth of its number in the recent battle and describes the routine of camp life there. He is next at

Nicholson, Thomas A.

6

Centreville, from where he writes that Beauregard, Johnston, and Smith visited their camp. From there he went to a Camp Stephenson. In the fall of 1862 he died of an illness, perhaps in the general hospital at Culpeper Court House, Va. He was buried in the cemetery of the Univ. of Va.

Sister Mary Bernard Doll of the Monastery of the Visitation, Wilmington, Del. writes mainly about family and spiritual matters, but in a letter of Dec., 1902 she expresses herself

Nicholson, Thomas A.

7.

on the coal strike and quotes a priest to the effect that Pres. Roosevelt, and especially his wife, are sympathetic toward Catholics.

In Nicholson's journal are to be found also data on certain diseases, including yellow fever, newspaper clippings, the names and positions of some members of the Japanese Embassy, and the number in that group.

20

~~2043~~
cab. 88

Nicholson, Thomas A.

Journal of a Cruise, 1857-1860

Martinsburg, W. Va.

161 pp.

Boards

34 x 20 cm.

(See following cards for sketch)

GUIDE

MAP 8 '46

Nicholson, William S.

Papers, 1852-1853

Brewerville, Sumter Co., Alabama

Section A 6 items

11-14-84

Nicholson, William S. Papers. Brewerville,
Sumter Co., Alabama

In this collection there are three letters and a fragment of another letter from Louisa (Nicholson) Gibbs, wife of Edwin Gibbs, a teacher in an academy in Mardisville, Talladega Co., Alabama. The letters are addressed to her brother William S. Nicholson. The other two letters are from Edwin Gibbs to Nicholson and from Nicholson to his sister Louisa. The correspondence reflects marital family discord

Nicholson, William S.

2

involving financial matters and the ownership of land and slaves, and alleged alcoholism and abuse of a wife by her husband.

Louisa Gibbs pours out her feelings to her brother about her husband, who she says is a heavy drinker and abuses her. She expresses a desire to leave him and urges her brother to visit her. She mentions the death of their baby, and asks him in the fall of 1852 to see that the Negroes get their usual winter clothes. They have a mutual interest in family slaves,

Nicholson, William S.

3

and in trying to work out an arrangement with her brother about buying a certain Negro woman. She mentions that her husband is earning \$1200 a year from his teaching.

On Jan. 30, 1853, Edwin Gibbs wrote to Nicholson about the transfer of a slave. He said his wife's health was not good and suggested that he give her enough servants to wait upon her. In December of that year Nicholson wrote to Louisa that he would continue to hold four slaves, whom he named, bound to him until she

Nicholson, William S.

4

paid him the debt she owed him. He went on to scold her about her attitude and that of her children toward him and his family.

F-1749

Nicholson and Company

Cashbook, 1858-1860
Ledger, 1858-1862

Lawrenceville, Brunswick County, Va.

105 pp.

Boards

39 x 16 cm.

8-3-40

Recatalogued, 11-6-63

Part of the Edward B. [REDACTED] and David S. Hicks
Papers.

Nicholson and Company. Cashbook, 1858-1860;
Ledger, 1858-1862. Lawrenceville, Brunswick
County, Va.

This volume, originally identified with Edward B. Hicks, apparently had some relationship with his family. Perhaps Edward or David Hicks, lawyers, collected debts for Nicholson or handled other business for him. Many business notes for Nicholson and Company are in the Hicks Papers. Three promissory notes have been removed from the Hicks Papers and filed in an envelope that is attached to the inside back

cover of this cashbook and ledger. These notes are addressed to Nicholson and Co., and they are entered in accounts in the ledger. They clearly identify the volume as belonging to Nicholson and Co. The firm's name also appears on page 101. Nicholson is probably T. J. Nicholson whose name appears on page 81.

Nicholson operated an inn and tavern, according to the accounts. He seems to have taken over the business of Amos S. Drewry and Co. whose cashbook-ledgers, 1854-1861, contain the same type of accounts. Further, an item en-

titled, "A list of debt Collected By T. J. Nicholson for A. S. Drewry and Co.," contains some entries that are traceable to the Drewry cashbook and ledger for 1856-1861. This list was found within the Nicholson volume and is filed in an envelope on the inside back cover.

A cash account, both debits and credits, is included in the volume as well as the ledger accounts. Part of the cash account is in the back of the book.

The entries extend from 1858 to 1862 but primarily are for 1858 to 1860.

MICROFILM

MANUSCRIPTS

Nicolaus Cusanus (1401-1464) [?]

Dialogus concludens Amedistarum errorem
gestis et doctrina concilii Basiliensis

1 strip (14 frames) 1-6-64 Negative
MS. 1927/1426 in the Stadtbibliothek, Trier,
Germany.

Date of order: 11-13-63. Date received: 12-31-64
Fund: 04 Price: \$1.26

Nicolaus Cusanus. Dialogus concludens Amedistarum errorem gestis et doctrina concilii Basiliensis

This dialogue concerns the doctrines of Amadeus VIII of Savoy (Antipope Felix V) and the Council of Basle (1431-1449). The manuscript is attributed to Nicolaus Cusanus (Nicholas of Cusa) by Josef Koch in "Über eine aus der nächsten Umgebung des Nikolaus von Kues stammende Handschrift der Trierer Stadtbibliothek (1927/1426)," in J. Engel and H. M. Klinkenberg, Aus Mittelalter und Neuzeit (Bonn, 1957), pp. 117-135.

Nightingale, Florence.

Papers, 1870-1881

London, Middlesex Co., England

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

3 items.

4-8-60

Nightingale, Florence. Papers, 1870-1881.
London, England. 3 items. Sketch.

Letters of Florence Nightingale of a general character, reflecting her ill health and the demands made on her time by charitable causes. See picture file for photograph of Helen Gilson, American Civil War nurse, referred to in the 1870 letter.

NILES, Alice E. (Andrews)

6

Letters. 1859-1864

Spalding Co.
Griffin, Georgia

Section A

44 pieces

JAN 6 1938

NILES, Alice E. (Andrews). Letters. 1859-1864.
Griffin, Georgia. 44 pieces. Sketch.

The collection contains the correspondence of the Niles family of Griffin, Ga. There are a number of letters from the women of the family in which they relate some of their experiences as the Federals advanced on Atlanta in the summer of 1864. The terror of the people, the destruction of property, and the crowded hospitals are well described. It is interesting, however, to notice that during the trying year of 1864, the women baked and sewed, people were married, children were born, and life went on fairly normally.

NILES, Alice E. (Andrews) Sketch. (2)

The four Niles brothers, William H., Bailey, Lewis, and George, were in the Confederate army. William was at Chattanooga in Oct., 1863. In the summer of 1864 he was transferred to Va. and actively participated in the fighting around Richmond and Petersburg.

The collection is interesting because it contains soldiers' letters and letters from the people at home. The difficulties and anxieties of both are apparent. The Niles were people of education and intelligence, and their observations are worth while.

Niles, Hezekiah

c

Papers, 1831

Baltimore, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Section A

1 item

8-19-60

Niles, Hezekiah. Papers, 1831. Baltimore,
Baltimore Co., Maryland. 1 item. Sketch.

Hezekiah Niles was the founder, editor, and publisher of Niles' Weekly Register. The item in this collection is a letter, dated December 17, 1831, from William Slade, U.S. Representative from Vermont, requesting additional copies of the address to the people of the United States of the Tariff Convention. Niles himself was a principal mover in the protectionist conventions at Harrisburg in 1827 and at New York in 1831; for the former he wrote the address to the people of the U. S.; of the

Niles, Hezekiah

2

latter he was the chief secretary.

Niles, Nathaniel

Papers, 1846-1860

New York, N.Y.

Section A 8 items

10-20-64

Niles, Nathaniel. Papers, 1846-1860. New York, N.Y.

[For biographical sketch see D. A. B., XIII, 524.]

These eight letters of Henry Washington Hilliard to Nathaniel Niles, written from 1846 to 1860, indicate the friendship which existed between the two men prior to the Civil War. In 1846 (Setp. 27) Hilliard writes of his "triumphant" re-election as representative to Congress (as a Whig) and later (Nov. 16, 1847) of his aspirations for the Speakership. Two

Niles, Nathaniel

2

succeeding letters (Dec. 28, 1847, Aug. 13 1851) mention General Lewis Cass and the excellent reputation of the then-Senator from Michigan. In 1851 Hilliard indulged in stump speaking, for which he was noted, for fellow-Alabamian James Abercrombie, , and thus ensured Abercrombie's election to Congress. In the same election Hilliard had himself not been a candidate for re-election. It is significant that he had supported Abercrombie not as a Whig, but "as a Union man." Hilliard's strong Union sentiments are evident in all the letters, and continue

Niles, Nathaniel

3

even after the 1860 election. Both Niles and Hilliard had been anxious to advance the candidacy of Daniel S. Dickinson at the Democratic Convention of that year (Jan. 31, April 4, 1860).

In 1851 Hilliard mentions that he has been recommended to a diplomatic post in Prussia by Daniel Webster, but that the post had already been promised to another. In 1857 Hilliard sent a strong recommendation to President Buchanan on behalf of Niles (then in New York), being given a diplomatic post. However, this

Niles, Nathaniel

4

was not acted upon by the administration.

In a letter of Jan. 31, 1860, Hilliard writes of his having come close to election as a delegate-at-large to the pending Democratic Convention, but then explains the failure as due to his political conservatism. On Dec. 28, 1860, he writes of the "deplorable state of the country," and expresses his own continued Union sentiments, "...with such guarantees for the rights of the South as will make it perpetual." He hopes that Alabama will not follow the example of South Carolina, and states his own

Niles, Nathaniel

5

desire to move to New York to practice law in
that city.

See the sketch of Hilliard in the D.A.B.
for the ways in which he came to support the
Confederacy.

M-5331

Nimmo, G. H.

Lecture Notes in Science, n.d.

Long Island, Suffolk County¹, N. Y.

286 pp.

Boards

26 x 20 cm.

10-11-54

GUIDE

MSS.

x

Nineteenth century poetry collection,
1848-1865.

28 items.

Collection of hand-written and
printed poems in traditional Victorian
style. Most are addressed to a Miss
Sarah Young, and many appear to be
original.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Young, Sarah. 2. Poetry, Modern--
Nineteenth century. 3. American
poetry--Collections. 4. Poetry--Social
aspects. 5. American poetry--
Nineteenth century.



NcD

22 MAY 95

32520331 NDHYme

Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

NUCMC

Papers, 1799-1934

Macon, Bibb Co., Ga.

9-D-E

1-19-44

(See also bound
vol. cards)

15,044 items and 5 vols.
200 items added, 2-12-51
658 items and 1 vol.
added, 5-11-51
1 item added, 10-13-51
2 items added, 8-24-63

NISBET, Eugenius A. Letters & Papers 1899-1934
Macon, Ga. 15,046 and 5 vols.

This collection generally speaking, consists of the business correspondence of the legal firm of Eugenius Aristides Nisbet (1803-71) and his brother James Alexander Nisbet prior to the Civil War, the same records of the firm after it was joined by James Taylor Nisbet, son of Eugenius A. Nisbet, just prior to and after the Civil War, and personal correspondence of the family of Junius Wingfield Nisbet (b. 1858) son of James Taylor Nisbet (1828-94) and Mary Seymour Wingfield. Prior to the death of James A. Nisbet in 1873 the firm was known as

● Nisbet and Jackson,

NISBET -2-

but after that date Jackson, Nisbet, and Bacon, composed of James Jackson, James T. Nisbet, and Augustus O. Bacon.

In view of the prominence of Eugenius Aristides Nisbet, James Alexander Nisbet (brother of Eugenius A.), and James Taylor Nisbet (son of Eugenius A.), this collection is remarkably barren. Eugenius A. Nisbet occupied the following positions: State Senator from Morgan County, Ga.; member of U.S. Congress, 1839-42; member of Supreme Court of Georgia, 1845-53; member of the Georgia Secession Convention, 1861; chairman of the committee which drafted the ordinance

NISBET -3-

of Secession; and member of the Provincial Congress of the Confederacy. James Alexander Nisbet and James Taylor Nisbet, lawyer and newspaper editor, were not so prominent but the latter was, for many years, a judge in Georgia. Junius Wingfield Nisbet held no positions worthy of note.

There are a number of scattered references to other items than legal correspondence and the letters of Junius Wingfield Nisbet and family. One letter from Milus Nisbet, Fayetteville, N.C., Sept. 9, 1804, to his father, John Nisbet near

NISBET -4-

Statesville, N.C., tells of entering into partnership with a wealthy man by the name of Campbell at Fayetteville. During the 1840's there are a few letters from the Poes, connected with Washington Poe, at that time a law partner of James A Nisbet. Throughout the collection also, there is abundant evidence that the Nisbets were strong Presbyterians. There are numerous letters, concerning the family tree of the Nisbets and Wingfields, to Junius Wingfield Nisbet who spent much of his energy in compiling a list of his family connections. (The list, very complete, is filed

NISBET -5-

in the first folder of the collection). These letters regarding family history include two from William Horn Battle. There are a number of letters from James Taylor Nisbet (brother of Junius Wingfield) to Junius Wingfield Nisbet's wife; these letters begin around 1900 and derive their chief interest from the fact that the author was a soldier in the Philippines, in Cuba, and other places.

The legal correspondence, though voluminous, is largely routine, but the personal correspondence of Junius Wingfield Nisbet's family is of

NISBET -6-

some interest. Numerous letters concerning Junius Wingfield Nisbet's daughter, Mary Wingfield Nisbet's, schooling at Lucy Cobb Institute are included and an even greater volume of letters bear on the schooling of the other daughter, Blanch Kell, at Salem Female Academy during 1910 and '11. For 1918 the collection contains several invitations to Liberty, regimental, and Red Cross balls.

One letter deserves special mention. Samuel W. Bradford of Bel Air, Md., writing to his cousin, Mrs. J. Wingfield Nisbet, Oct. 8, 1930, gave an account of how his grandfather, Thomas Kell,

NISBET -7-

befriended Mrs. Maria Clemm of Baltimore, an aunt of Edgar Allan Poe. According to the letter Mrs. Clemm gave Poe an attic room after he left the Allans. Mrs. Clemm became ill and wrote to Thomas Kell telling him of her poverty. Kell then visited her almost daily and sent her large baskets of provisions.

Junius Wingfield Nisbet, when not engaged in genealogical research, served as clerk for the city court of Macon, deputy clerk of the U.S. Courts, land bank appraiser and in the insurance business. He was always able to obtain aid from

NISBET -8-

prominent figures, and the correspondence contains many letters relative to the jobs and charges.

The collection also includes a number of letters in 1892 from Charles R. Nisbet to Junius Wingfield Nisbet while the former was a student at the University of Georgia. As a whole the collection is relatively of little value when its size and the prominence of the Nisbet family are considered.

The collection, evidently robbed of letters of important figures before it was acquired, contains only a few letters from prominent men.

Among them are Charles L. Bartlett, Allen D. Candler, Charles H. Herty, Malcolm Johnston, Alexander R. Lawton, Howard E. Rondthaler, William Schley and Hoke Smith.

658 items and 1 vol. added 5-11-51. Deeds, will of Robert Bledsoe, contract of Jan. 1, 1861 for the hire of a Negro boy, receipt for slaves received by inheritance and purchase, blanks for the subscription of crops to the produce loan of the Confederacy, advertisement of a boy's school in Macon after the Civil War, accounts of sales of cotton, and letters dealing with the follow-

ing subjects: Ga. politics; La Grange (Ga.) Female Institute; price for which a slave is to be sold; E. A. Nisbet's invitation to speak at Emory College; R. B. and R. H. Nisbet's love life; offer of a law professorship at Athens, Ga. to E. A. Nisbet; a slave that had either run away or been stolen; defeat of the "Know-Nothing" Party by the Democrats in Ga. in 1857; re-hiring of slaves by the Etowah (Ga.) Mfg. & Mining Co.; concern of a negro, probably a free one, over the sale of his slave wife; an attempt

to establish trade on a broad basis between England and the Southern states; subscription to the Confederate produce loan of crops and the returns from the sale of other commodities and from the hire of Negroes. (E. A. Nesbit was an agent of the Confed. Govt. for receiving subscriptions to the produce loan.); system through which this loan operated; a plan to issue treasury notes to pay the debts of the Confederacy and to buy the cotton intended for export, which cotton the govt. would sell only

to those countries that recognized the independence of the Confederate States; charge of stealing a slave in Ga.; and selling it in La.; cotton factors (1861); charge of smuggling goods into the Confederacy from Ky.; fear that speculators would benefit from property in Ga. which was owned by Northerners; sequestration of such property; (James T. Nisbet was Receiver of Sequestration for the northern district of Ga.); fighting near Richmond in June, 1862-use of

balloons by the Yankees, wounding of Gen. J. E. Johnston, Gen. Gustavius Smith's stroke, and expectation of a brilliant victory by Beauregard are also mentioned in this letter by Geo. O. Dawson; substitutes in the Confed. army; legal matters; impressment of a large amount of sugar in Macon; increase of hospital facilities at Macon in 1864 for the sick and wounded of Johnston's army; account of the Brunswick and Albany R. R. Co. against the Confed. govt.; impressment of slaves in Ga. in 1864 for work

on fortifications; reports (Oct., 1864) of runaway slaves who were teamsters in the Confederate Army in Ala.; attempt of Northern bankers to collect from Ga. bankers after the war; return of most of E. A. Nisbet's former slaves by Jan., 1866; whipping of a Negro; divorce suit of Emilie D. Branham against William H. Branham; and newspaper criticism of President Grant in Jan. 1875.

The vol. is a cotton book for 1850, which also contains a list of slaves and lists of property given to the author's children.

Among the correspondents are:

- ✓ Brown, B. W. ✓ McAdoo, William G.
- ✓ Cabaniss, Elbridge G. ✓ McDonald, Chas. J.
- ✓ Cobb, Thomas R. R. ✓ Memminger, C. G.
- ✓ Dawson, Geo. O. ✓ Moses, Raphael J.
- ✓ Dawson, Wm. Crosby ✓ Randolph, Geo. Wythe
- ✓ Gordon, John Brown ✓ Stephens, Alex. H.
- ✓ Goulding, Francis R.
- ✓ Harden, Edward J.
- ✓ Johnston, Richard M.
- ✓ King, Yelverton P
- ✓ LeConte, Joseph

Nisbet

16

Added 10-12-51, a letter of Dec. 1, 1916, to James Wingfield Nisbet, regarding the engagement of his daughter.

This addition to the Nisbet papers consists of a letter of December 16, 1916, from James Cooper Nisbet, a nephew of E. A. Nisbet, to the editor of the National Tribune and a "flier" about Nisbet's book, Four Years on the Firing Line and Reconstruction. The letter is an answer to the request of the editor of the National Tribune for a copy of Nisbet's book.

Nisbet, E. A.

17

Nisbet admits that his viewpoint is strongly Southern, but, he asserts, he has tried to document it from the records.

On the "flier" is a picture of Nisbet and various comments about the merits of his book.

Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

L-5249

Nisbet, E. A.

cls

Ledger, 1865-1870

Macon, Ga.

408 pp.

Boards

32 x 21 cm.

MAY 24 '50

GUIDE

Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

TS-11 5-2094

S Nisbet, James A

Bank Book. 1861.

Macon, Georgia

8 p.

Leather.

11 x 17 cm.

June 14, 1939.

Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

~~TS-10~~ S-2095

Nisbet, James A

Case Book. 1867.

Macon, Georgia

39 p.

Paper.

12 x 19 cm.

June 14, 1939.

Treasure Room

301 Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

M-2096
ds

Nisbet, J[ames] W[ingfield]

Album. 1869-1930

Macon, Georgia

37pp. Calf. 17 x 22

APR 7 1938

127

Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

M-2098

ds

Nisbett, J.[ohn] W.

Diary 1873 - 1879

Macon, Ga.

240 pp.

Boards 14 x 20 cm.

re. Social life of Macon University of
Georgia, and Nisbett's intellectual
interests and family connections.

JUN 11 1937

Treasure Room Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides

M-2⁰⁹⁷
dS

Nisbet, Junius Wingfield

Notebook - Greek and Latin. 1875.

Athens, Ga.

76 pp. Boards & Calf. 22 x 18 cm.

AUG 30 1940

MSS.
Small Coll.

Nissen, C.F.

Papers, 1885-1895.

20 items.

Salem, N.C. resident.

**Collection contains correspondence of
C.F. Nissen Company, a wagon firm.**

**Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.**

***lcs**

NcD

23 APR 97

36791129 NDHYme

MSS.

Sec. A

Nivin, F. M., Jr.

Papers, 1863.

3 items.

Whitlock (Halifax Co.), Va. preacher.
Collection contains three letters.

Two are from F.M. Nivin, Jr. and one is
from F.M. Nivin, Sr. The younger man
had apparently preached in Madison Co.,
Va. and never wants to preach there
again, nor in Hanover Co., Va., due to
danger of Union Army raids. He settles
in Halifax Co., Va. Subjects include
Confederate and Federal prisoners and
casualties; Union Gen. John A. Dix; and
social life and customs in Halifax Co.
in 1863.

Cataloged f [redacted] rom card catalog.
*lcs

NcD 30 OCT 97 37869784 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Sec. A Nivin, F. M., Jr.
 Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Dix, John A. (John Adams), 1798-
1879. 2. Halifax County (Va.)--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 3.
Halifax County (Va.)--Social life and
customs. 4. United States--History--
Civil War, 1861-1865--Casualties. I.
Nivin, F.M., Sr.

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869784 NDHYme

Nivin, F. M., Jr. Papers, 1863. Whitlock,
Halifax Co., Va. 3 items. Sketch.

the
Three personal letters: 2 by Rev. F. M. Nivin, Jr., and one by F. M. Nivin, Sr. The younger Nivin has apparently preached in Madison Co., Va., and never wants to preach there again, nor in Hanover Co., Va., where he received an offer to preach, since there is danger of Union Army raids. He goes instead to Halifax Co., where it is safe and prosperous. On Dec. 7, 1863, he writes that "The only objection I have to the community is that they live too sumptuously." His uncle

Nivin, F. M., Jr.

2

". . . has just been defeated for the [Va. State?], Senatorship of the 10th district by Soldiers' votes." Subjects include Confederate and Federal prisoners and casualties; Union Gen. John A. Dix; and social life and customs in Halifax County in 1863.

MSS.

2nd 83:G Nixon, Francis, Sr.
Papers, 1819-1855.

92 items.

Hertford, N.C. fisherman and
merchant.

Collection contains correspondence of
Nixon and his son, Francis Nixon, Jr.
who was in school in Alexandria, Va.
Their firm's name was Granberry and
Nixon and their trade in fish dealt
with the Norfolk, New York, Baltimore
and Richmond markets.

Cataloged from card catalog.

*lcs

1. Granberry and Nixon. 2. Fishing--
Atlantic Coast (U.S.) 3. Fishermen--
United States .

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869985 NDHYme

Nixon, Francis, Sr. Papers, 1819-1855. Hertford, Perquimans Co., N. C.

Chiefly personal letters relating to Francis Nixon, Sr.; and business letters and other papers about fishing (chiefly herring) and merchandising relating to Nixon and Granberry (or Granbury?), of Hertford, N. C. Letters are chiefly from seaports: Baltimore, Charleston, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Wilmington (N. C.). Subjects include commodity prices in N. C., S. C., and Va.

A letter of Feb. 8, 1838, contains a state-

Nixon, Francis, Sr.

2

ment of Eliphalet Nott and Alonzo Potter,
both of Union College, about John M. Dederick.

A letter of Sept. 26, 1838, discusses the
yellow fever epidemic in Charleston, S. C.

On Dec. 4, 1847, Francis Nixon Sr. writes
to Francis Nixon Jr., a student in Alexandria,
Va., that James B. Clay, a son of Henry Clay,
had recently stayed with him for two days.

Nixon, Richard M.

**FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK A
STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE COLLECTION
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.**

Nixon, Thomas

Papers, 1803-1884

Surry County, N.C.

23 - G

20 items and 1 vol.

4-6-61

Nixon, Thomas. Papers, 1803-1884. Surry
County, North Carolina

This collection consists of the papers of Thomas Nixon and his family. Genealogical information on this family can be found in Nixon's will, of which there are two copies dated Jan. 1, 1848.

The correspondence begins in 1834 when, on Sept. 25, Patterson Nixon of Wythe, Va., wrote to his son Nathan Nixon.

There are three good letters dated during the Civil War. Writing from Floyd Court House,

Va., on March 6, 1862, Ruffin Kennedy informed William P. Nixon of the activities of his regiment from Surry County, the willingness of young men to serve in the Confederate Army, and the ruinous manipulations of speculators.

On May 20, 1863, F. M. Nixon wrote to his uncle concerning the aftermath of the Battle of Chancellorsville. He also discussed the effects of "Stonewall" Jackson's death, one of which was the desertion of over thirty men from one company of the 37th N.C. Regiment.

In a letter of Feb. 21, 1865, Aaron Thompson

Nixon, Thomas

3

described the conditions in Greensboro following General Sherman's entry into North Carolina. He mentioned the retreat of residents from areas near Charlotte to Greensboro. He also noted the various rumors circulating concerning Sherman's plans and the deployment of the Confederate troops. Another rumor told of 250,000 Negro conscripts being readied by the Confederates for battle. The exchange of prisoners is also mentioned.

Among the miscellaneous items are two receipts for the purchase of stock in the Yadkin

Nixon, Thomas

4

Navigation Company (Apr. 14, 1820 and n.d.); prescriptions for the treatment of rheumatism (June 2, 1826) and of an unidentified childhood disease (n.d.); rules of conduct for students in a school with which A. J. Nixon was somehow connected (1845); Ruffin Kennedy's notice ~~re~~ seeking assistance in capturing a runaway slave (May 29, 1852); William P. Nixon's commission as a second lieutenant in the 74th Regiment of North Carolina Militia (Oct. 12, 1861); tax forms for two contracts between A. H. Kapp and his former slaves (Jan. 1, and June 11, 1866).

Nixon, Thomas

5

An interesting item is Thomas Nixon's oath of allegiance to the United States (Aug. 13, 1821). This document is probably an early naturalization paper granting U. S. citizenship to an alien.

The volume is a small book containing copies of notes negotiated between Thomas Nixon and various individuals. It dates from 1803 to 1822.